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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, rain and wind. Temp. 3-7 (41-45). Thursday, variable with showers. LONDON: Wednesday showers. Temp. 3-8 (37-46). Thursday, dry and misty. CHANNEL: Rouen. ROME: Wednesday, sunny. Temp. 2-19 (36-66). NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 4-10 (38-49).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Flor.
Algeria	2.75 Din	Iceland	150 Kr.	Nigeria	70 k.
Austria	12 S	India	Rs 8	Norway	3.25 Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B Fr.	Israel	1.£17.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Fils	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas
Egypt	40 P	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S Kr.
Eire	22 P	Lebanon	3.£2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	1.Dhs. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F	Luxembourg	23 L.fr.	Turkey	7.£ 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	.50 25
Great Britain	20 P	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,879 R* PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1979 Established 1887

If Peking Withdraws

Vietnam Accepts Talks With China

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, March 6 (WP) — Vietnam said tonight that it would agree to talks with China on improving relations if Chinese troops carried out their announced plans to withdraw from Vietnam.

The statement by a Vietnamese foreign Ministry spokesman, broadcast by Radio Hanoi, was Vietnam's first official reaction to Peking's announcement last night of a troop withdrawal, and the first positive response to repeated Chinese appeals for negotiations since the border war began on Feb. 17.

Although Western analysts said that there still appeared to be some fighting, or at least shelling, along the Chinese invasion front, the Vietnamese statement somewhat reduced fears that Hanoi might order an attack on the retreating Chinese troops and force a Chinese retaliation.

There was some evidence that a few Chinese troops may have withdrawn before last night's announcement from Peking. The Chinese have not said how long the withdrawal would take. Analysts said that an important victory by Chinese troops at the provincial capital of Lang Son appeared to have satisfied Peking that it had punished Hanoi and to have convinced Hanoi's ally, the Soviet Union, of China's military resolve.

Vietnam's news agency continued to warn today that the Chinese were planning to expand the war into Laos and to repeat yesterday's order for a general mobilization, in which all eligible persons would be required to join the armed forces. The Radio Hanoi statement tonight said that, if the Chinese withdrawal proved to be a "trick," the mobilization would proceed. The Vietnamese spokesman said that, once the Chinese had withdrawn, negotiations could begin between vice foreign ministers, at a time and place to be decided, to discuss restoring normal relations.

China invaded Vietnam 18 days ago, after a year of charges of border violations and bloody skirmishes. Chinese and Vietnamese vice foreign ministers held talks between Aug. 8 and Sept. 26 in Hanoi. Peking broke off the negotiations after charging that Vietnam was mistreating its resident ethnic Chinese and forcing them to flee to China.

Analysts continued to note hints of Chinese objections to the location of the border, which could lead to new disputes or armed clashes. A Chinese diplomatic note on March 1, calling for the talks between vice foreign ministers, spoke of the need to "settle the disputes concerning the boundary and territory." Tonight's statement from Hanoi and previous Vietnamese reports have not recognized any dispute over the location of the border, and Western diplomats have not found

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Bird's-Eye: Close-Up of Jupiter, Io

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., March 6 (WP) — A black-and-white Voyager spacecraft yesterday flew between Jupiter and its moon Io, in a search for the origins of two of the most puzzling bodies in the solar system.

Moving as close as 12,000 miles to Io while flying 422 million miles from Earth, the 1,800-pound Voyager took more than 100 pictures of Io's surface, then turned around and took more than 100 pictures of Jupiter, 173,000 miles away. The spacecraft moved late yesterday to photograph the moons Ganymede and Callisto, and, by 6 o'clock, it was more than 500,000 miles beyond Jupiter, on its way to an encounter in November of next year with Saturn and its mysterious rings.

"We had a total success with these encounters today," Voyager project scientist Edward Stone said yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, where the Voyager flight is directed. "We

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Photograph of Jupiter's moon Io shows circular features that may have been caused by meteorites or internal forces.

Associated Press

Mosaic photograph of Jupiter's Great Red Spot was assembled from 12 Voyager pictures.

'Wide-Ranging Preview'

U.S. Advance Team, Sadat Meet in Cairo

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, March 6 (NYT) — President Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, arrived here today and joined President Anwar Sadat in preparing for Mr. Carter's scheduled visit to Egypt Thursday.

Mr. Brzezinski, who was accompanied by Alfred Atherton Jr., Mr. Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in a U.S. Air Force jet; also aboard was the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghorbal.

Mr. Brzezinski tonight met for two hours alone with Mr. Sadat at the president's Nile residence in the suburb of Giza. Reporters who came to Mr. Sadat's residence to find out what was happening were shooed away by security guards.

A U.S. spokesman described the meeting as "a wide-ranging preview in a general way of what President Carter and President Sadat will be covering in greater detail during President Carter's visit." He characterized the atmosphere as being "cordial and friendly."

[President Sadat received a telephone call late today from French President Valery Giscard D'Estaing in which the latter expressed full support for Mr. Sadat's position, the Middle East News Agency reported.

[It described the call as "long," and said that Mr. Sadat told Mr. D'Estaing that he will send Vice President Hosny Mubarak to Paris to brief him following President Carter's visit to Egypt.]

Earlier today, the semi-official Middle East News Agency reported that Mr. Brzezinski was bringing "a complete file" on Mr. Carter's recent talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, which presumably includes the proposals believed to have been accepted yesterday by the Israeli Cabinet.

Tempered Enthusiasm

Egyptian enthusiasm over Mr. Carter's visit has been tempered slightly by the apprehension of a few officials that the U.S. president might pressure Mr. Sadat to make some concessions in the interest of the quick conclusion of a peace treaty.

"We hope he is not bringing anything short of our demands," one official said.

But other officials hoped that Mr. Carter's mission might mean that a peace treaty was in the offing. "The president of the United States would not be traveling all these miles unless he thought there was a good chance that he could bring it to an end," said a senior diplomat who admitted that he and his colleagues were surprised by the development.

Work was already under way on the considerable logistics to support the three-day summit visit. Three floors of the Nile Hilton were emptied today to make room for Mr. Brzezinski's advance party. The rest of the guests at the 400-room hotel will be turned out Thursday to accommodate Mr. Carter's entourage, which U.S. embassy officials said would total about 500.

Teams of gardeners were busy sprucing up the lush grounds of Kubbeh Palace in the suburb of Heliopolis, where President and Mrs. Carter will stay. The elaborate palace, built in the 19th century, is the finest of the old residences used by the late King Farouk, and is generally used today to lodge visiting heads of state.

President Carter is scheduled to leave for Israel Saturday afternoon, but the Egyptians were understood to be asking him to stay until Sunday.

At least two rounds of talks are scheduled with Mr. Sadat. Egyptian sources reported that Mr. Carter would be asked to address the 360-member People's Assembly — evidently an effort to match a similar invitation to Mr. Carter from the Israeli Knesset.

According to the Egyptian schedule, Mr. Carter will visit the famed pyramids of Giza on Saturday, and will lunch with Mr. Sadat at nearby Mena House, the resort hotel where the initial Egyptian-Israeli talks were held in December, 1977.

But Mood Is Cautious

Prospect of Peace Again Stirs Israelis

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 6 (WP) — As it frenetically began preparing for a visit by President Carter — and, it is hoped by optimists in the government, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat — Israel today again indulged itself in savoring the prospect of peace with its Arab neighbors for the first time in its 30-year existence.

But because as recently as five months ago, after the Camp David summit, Israelis luxuriated in such euphoria too early, the mood here is more cautious. "Of course everyone is thinking about the possibility of Carter picking up Sadat and bringing him here to sign a peace treaty," said an aide to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, "but you notice nobody is talking about it."

Indeed they were not not. Asked about the possibility, Mr. Begin's chief of staff, Eliahu Ben-Elissar said: "We didn't get any news of that sort. But if President Sadat comes to Israel, of course he will be most welcome."

Uncertainty over the terms of the U.S. compromise proposals approved yesterday by the Israeli Cabinet, and over what commitments Mr. Carter has extracted from Mr. Sadat, continued to temper public statements. "I think this is a sign that a peace agreement is around the corner. But for peace itself, . . . ," said parliamentary opposition Labor leader Shimon Peres, "we still have to work rather hard and overcome a great many complications."

With Mr. Begin taking the lead in Washington by personally sending word to his government to refrain from debating the agreement in public, circumspection was, for a change, prevalent in official circles here.

But officials did term "intelligent speculation" reports that agreement was reached in Washington on a one-year limit on negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories, with assurances of Egyptian-Israeli "good faith" efforts to hold elections for West Bank and Gaza Strip Arabs as soon as possible.

Negotiations for autonomy reportedly would begin one month after the signing of a treaty, under the terms of a joint letter approved by the Israeli Cabinet. Previously, Egypt had wanted firm dates for the start of autonomy and for elections, while Israel had wanted none.

It was also understood that Israel had agreed to eliminate a letter attached to the draft treaty that would have diminished Egypt's obligation to honor its treaty with Israel over defense pacts it has with other Arab states.

Mr. Begin repeatedly has said that Israel could not not sign a treaty with such a provision, and it was understood the new version contains nothing that would annul the priority of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, just as there is nothing that would abolish Egypt's other treaties.

Those compromises, said government sources, made the U.S. package palpable enough to Mr. Begin and to the Israeli negotiating team to recommend its acceptance to the Cabinet. The Cabinet yesterday approved the package 9-3, with four abstentions.

Still unclear is whether there has been a resolution to the dispute over whether Egypt and Israel will exchange ambassadors after Israel completes the first phase of its withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula, which it captured during the 1967 war. Equally uncertain were what defense guarantees, if any, were made made by the United States to Israel to induce Mr. Begin to approve the package.

Cabinet officials have refused to be drawn into discussions of specifics of the package, noting that disclosure before Mr. Carter's visit to Cairo tomorrow could upset the negotiations.

Asked about the possibility of a defense agreement, Mr. Peres said:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

In Cooperation With UN

Hanoi Said to Agree To Emigration Plan

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, March 6 (NYT) — Vietnam has agreed to cooperate with the UN High Commission for refugees to facilitate the legal emigration of Vietnamese to nations ready to accept them, the deputy high commissioner, Dale De Haan, reported today, after a week's visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the government.

Mr. De Haan, a former assistant to U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D.-Mass., said that the emigration plan will focus on reuniting families and other cases of humanitarian concern. He said that the Vietnamese decision to run the program in cooperation with the refugee panel was an outgrowth of a regional and world problem caused by the outflow of Vietnamese refugees by boat. A number of government officials and private individuals have accused Vietnamese authorities of sponsoring and profiting from the refugee flow, particularly the recent proliferation of large boatloads of refugees, mostly of Chinese ethnic origin.

Mr. De Haan declined to speculate on the number of Vietnamese who might emigrate as a result of the agreement, except to say that it could be in the hundreds and thousands. He said that the program did not have a time limit and he expected the departures to begin this summer.

The Vietnamese government and the UN panel agreed to establish separate working groups to draw up the details of the program, in which the High Commission would act as a clearinghouse between the Hanoi government and the governments of nations to which the emigrants would like to go. Mr. De Haan expressed confidence that the Vietnamese government will not retaliate against the Vietnamese who take the risky step of declaring that they want to leave.

Criminals Excluded

Mr. De Haan reported that, in his negotiations with Vietnamese officials, Hanoi had dropped the ban on letting persons of military age emigrate. In its original announcement on Jan. 12 that it was willing to allow emigration, Hanoi also excluded holders of state secrets and criminals. Mr. De Haan said that the category of criminals would not include persons sent to so-called "reeducation" camps or incarcerated for their political views or for service with the former Saigon government. He said that he was certain that the Vietnamese who had completed their "reeducation" would be allowed to leave.

If the program leads to a flow of emigration, it would be a rare instance of a Communist government allowing the departure of ordinary citizens. Such emigration is normally limited to selected Jews or other members of ethnic minorities. Cuba is the only Communist country that has allowed more general emigration.

Mr. De Haan said that he had consulted with a number of nations that might receives refugees, including the United States, before going to Hanoi, and found that they were prepared to receive an unspecified number of refugees.

With more than 200,000 Indochinese refugees waiting in overcrowded transit camps in Southeast

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

SWAPO Bases Reportedly Attacked

S. Africa Strikes Inside Angola

CAPE TOWN, March 6 (Reuters) — South African bombers and troops today struck across the border into Angola at guerrilla bases of SWAPO, the Defense Ministry announced.

A statement said the attacks followed a buildup by forces of the South-West Africa People's Organization on the border with South African-ruled South-West Africa (Namibia). It gave no details of the raids on what it called "identified terrorist bases" but said further statements would be made in due course.

The statement accused SWAPO of launching "an aggressive and defiant campaign of terrorism and violence" against the local population in the north of the territory.

It said that SWAPO's hit-and-run activities had increased sharply since January and amounted to a blatant provocation — to which today's attacks into Angola were the response.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha called them "limited and reactive strikes." In a long speech in parliament, he also castigated the United Nations and accused the group of five Western powers trying to bring about internationally recognized independence in the territory of "deceitful practices."

South Africa was still prepared to go along with a UN settlement but would not accept the cease-fire proposals of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim which would allow SWAPO to establish bases in the territory, Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Botha released the text of his government's rejection of Mr. Waldheim's proposals, saying that this was also the position of local political leaders in South-West Africa. The constituent assembly in Windhoek, elected in December in a poll deemed null and void by the United Nations, has said that unless the original UN settlement is initiated by March 15 without the so-called "Waldheim deviations," the assembly will pursue its own course toward independence.

Ambassadors of Britain, the United States and West Germany flew to Windhoek from Cape Town for weekend talks aimed at persuading local parties to accept Mr. Waldheim's proposals. But they failed.

In Bid to Freeze His Swiss Bank Assets

Iran to Try Shah, Family in Absentia

TEHRAN, March 6 (UPI) — Iran's revolutionary government announced plans today to place Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family on trial in absentia in an effort to recover billions of dollars believed deposited in Swiss accounts by the ousted monarch.

Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam said that the government intended to try the 59-year-old shah primarily to force the Swiss government to freeze his Swiss bank assets, said to be more than $25 billion.

He did not indicate how the government intended to recover the money if and when it was blocked in the Swiss accounts — a move that would deprive the shah of the right to use it in exile.

The Swiss government yesterday turned down the Iranian request to freeze the shah's assets and instead suggested that Iran use ordinary legal channels.

Meanwhile, four revolutionary courts executed 10 persons, four of them on charges of raping a young male student in Tehran. This brought to 34 the number of known death sentences passed on "mercenaries of the shah's regime" and common criminals by the Islamic courts of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government.

Among those executed were two SAVAK secret police agents in the Caspian coast town of Rasht, an army lieutenant in Qom, and three men, including an Afghan national, accused of sodomy in Shiraz, south Iran.

Iran has urged its citizens to come forward with evidence to help purge officials suspected of crimes under the shah's reign.

Two more senior officers have been found guilty of murder and are awaiting execution in Shiraz. Scores of other officials were reported under arrest or investigation. The government said it would publish a list of those arrested and would issue names on a daily basis to allow the public to bring charges against them.

Mr. Entezam admitted that the shah's assets could not be frozen by Switzerland unless the shah was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Border Base Was Abandoned in January

U.S. Spy Devices Still Running at Iran Post

By Dial Torgerson

BESHAR, Iran, March 6 — On Jan. 31, U.S. technicians abandoned a secret listening post and radar station on a slope near here. But they left the equipment turned on and it is apparently still running.

Newsmen who visited the post yesterday found the complex equipment still running. Iranians at the post said that they had not tried to halt it and that it seemed to be working automatically.

"We don't know how to turn it off," said Hussein Ahmadian, Iranian military supervisor at the base. "We're just going to let it run until someone in Tehran tells us what to do with it."

European experts have said that the Beshar base is one of seven major U.S. posts built by the United States along Iran's northern frontier to monitor Soviet space launches and listen in on Soviet radio transmissions.

The Beshar facility consists of four major units: A command center built into a hilltop, a radar antenna inside a 30-foot-high dome, a radio-monitoring device atop a steel tower and a relay station pointed upward for communication with U.S. satellites.

Still Locked

A steel door to the command center was still secured yesterday by a combination lock with five buttons.

"They never let us watch when they [the Americans] pressed the buttons on the combination," Mr. Ahmadian said. "We haven't tried to get in."

An Iranian employee was told by an American that the door was booby-trapped.

There is a brass button that apparently rings inside the windowless command center. No one has answered it since Jan. 31, when a convoy of cars took the last Americans working here to Beshar airport for evacuation.

Outside the wall, a series of big air-conditioners are humming, and inside the unmanned equipment remains climate-controlled. And above in the dome the radar unit apparently is still running.

Atop a small steel platform stands another piece of equipment identified as a "pedestal model 310," a product of Scientific Atlanta Inc., which the Iranians said was a listening device. It has four 8-foot-long arms, studded with quill-like protrusions. The arms come almost together at the front and point toward the Caspian Sea and the Soviet Union. It hums.

Also Running

Nearby is Scientific Atlanta's "power with pedestal model 300-L," a dish-shaped device 15 feet high. It points straight up. It also hums.

"All this runs on Beshar electricity," said Mr. Ahmadian. "But if we turned off the power, there are generators there which would cut in automatically to keep things going."

"Besides," he said, "we don't know who will get the equipment. Maybe Iran will sell it to someone. Maybe we will use it. It might hurt the machinery if we turned off the electricity."

The Beshar base is near the southeast corner of the Caspian Sea and the Soviet border. After the Americans left, militiamen of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government seized the base and turned it over to the Iranian Air Force.

At the beginning of the year, there were 100 U.S. technicians — they wore civilian clothes, and the Iranians did not know if they were military

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

● **Key U.S. oil companies are likely to boycott Iran's oil auction this week, The Los Angeles Times has learned, but Royal Dutch/Shell has bought Iran crude at high spot prices and Japanese companies are negotiating purchases. Page 7.**

Associated Press

Firing squad in Tehran prepares to execute four men convicted of raping a male student.

Against Tanzania

Libya Said to Send Troops to Back Amin

By David Lumb

NAIROBI, March 6 — Libya is airlifting troops and war material into Uganda in an attempt to save the regime of President Idi Amin, which is fighting a Tanzanian invasion, African and Western sources said yesterday.

The airlift began last week and has brought 500 Libyan soldiers, anti-Amin agents said here, after returning from Uganda. The new arrivals reportedly brought the total of Libyan troops in Uganda to about 1,000.

[In Tripoli, Libya, the Libyan news agency denied reports today that Libyan troops had been sent to Uganda, according to the Associated Press. All Libyans in Uganda are teachers, bank employees or medical staff, the agency said.]

Ugandan sources said that the Libyans withdrew from the front lines last week after an undetermined number of fatalities. Half the Libyans were reported to be positioned around the international airport at Entebbe, the other half in Lubiri, a military base three miles southwest of Kampala.

Amin Order

The stationing of the Libyans in the Kampala-Entebbe area appeared to confirm earlier reports that Marshal Amin was getting his forces ready for a defense of the capital. Large areas have fallen almost daily, as anti-Amin forces have moved to within about 40 miles of the capital. Marshal Amin's troops have withdrawn, offering no substantial resistance.

A week ago, Marshal Amin was trying to arrange a cease-fire through the United Nations and the Organization of African States. Yesterday, however, he broadcast a call to his troops to "fight to the last man." The broadcast urged Ugandans to leave the occupied areas "immediately, before a major offensive is launched to liberate Ugandan territory." There was no indication when or where the offensive might get under way.

Reports from Tanzania said that Moroccan troops were arriving with the Libyans. It was not known why Morocco would want to support Marshal Amin, but a possible explanation is that, two months ago, Tanzania recognized the Polisario, a guerrilla group fighting Morocco and Mauritania for control of the western Sahara.

In anticipation of an attack on Kampala, Libya reportedly started evacuating the dependents of its advisers. The Soviet Union and Iraq began pulling their citizens out of Uganda last week, and Marshal Amin sent about 80 members of his family to Libya.

Bus Incident

If Ugandan rebels and Tanzanian regulars do attack, it seems clear that the Libyans will have to provide the first line of defense. Western intelligence sources believe that Marshal Amin's 20,000-man army is no longer an effective fighting force. Several major units have mutinied and denounced Marshal Amin. Others have fled before the advance, led by about 4,000 Tanzanian troops. Tanzania claims to have killed or wounded 7,000 Ugandans, one-third of the Ugandan Army, in the four-month war.

The Ugandan agents said that, last Thursday, when anti-Amin forces briefly occupied the town of Tororo near the Kenyan border, the Libyan troops refused to advance from Jinja, until a bus carrying civilian passengers passed the unit and the driver said that the road to Tororo was safe.

Libya has been one of Marshal Amin's staunchest backers in recent years. The Ugandan leader, a Moslem, also relies on Palestinians as bodyguards and advisers. He has virtually no support from anyone else, and no black African country has come to his defense.

The war began in October when Marshal Amin sent his troops into Tanzania. For several months before that, his units had been fighting among themselves. In at least two cases, they mutinied. Marshal Amin later withdrew his force. Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who has provided a home in exile for Marshal Amin's predecessor, Milton Obote, sent troops into Uganda in retaliation. Mr. Nyerere hopes to reinstate Mr. Obote as president.

Los Angeles Times

United Press International

Vietnamese prisoners, dressed in new uniforms, assemble at a camp in an undisclosed location.

Vietnam Accepts China Offer for Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

any record of such a dispute. Vietnam rejected previous Chinese offers to begin talks, on the grounds that negotiations were impossible until the Chinese invasion ended.

The Vietnamese statement said that the Chinese had committed "gross aggression" with half-a-million troops and that China had been forced to announce the withdrawal. Western analysts estimated the number of Chinese troops at about 250,000. About 100,000 were said to have crossed the border on a wide front that, at one point, went as deep as 25 miles into Vietnam.

China has not said how many Vietnamese it had killed or how many of its troops had been killed or wounded. Vietnam has reported more than 45,000 Chinese casualties through yesterday, although Western analysts consider that figure greatly exaggerated.

Radio Hanoi said that fighting continued yesterday in at least three areas of the front. It said that "hundreds" of Chinese troops were killed or wounded yesterday near Lang Son, 12 miles inside Vietnam. Western analysts said that Chinese troops smashed a heavily reinforced and armed Vietnamese force there after weeklong battles on the hills around the town. Radio Hanoi said that a Chinese battalion was "badly trounced" yesterday in Cau Bang province and that the Chinese had sustained 640 casualties in northwestern Hoang Lien Son province. Vietnam has not reported its casualties.

Statements by Chinese leaders have indicated that they launched the invasion in part to prove to Vietnam, and more importantly to the Soviet Union, that China was not militarily weak or indecisive. Peking announced from the start, however, that the invasion would be limited in time and scope, apparently to soften world reaction and lessen the chance of direct Soviet intervention. Moscow has airlifted supplies to Hanoi during the conflict and stationed eight or nine ships for apparent surveillance off the Chinese coast, but apparently has made no other provocative moves.

The Japanese Defense Agency said today that a Soviet landing ship and a missile destroyer had steamed into the South China Sea today, perhaps to join the small Soviet task force watching the war. The agency said that it did not know what the 4,100-Alligator-class landing ship was carrying, but that it had the capacity for 1,700 tons of cargo or 300 troops and 30 tanks.

In a long editorial scheduled for tomorrow in the People's Daily, but released tonight by the Chinese news agency, Peking congratulated its troops for their "dauntless revolutionary heroism" and said that the "glorious counterattack in self-defense" was a "complete success."

The editorial emphasized, as the Chinese often have, that, if "the Vietnamese authorities continue their armed provocations and incursions against our border areas in the future, our frontier forces and the people there will resolutely strike back."

Earlier Chinese news agency reports had hinted that Chinese troops might remain in some border territory previously held by Vietnam, which Peking considers part of China. But the editorial said: "Our frontier forces are now victoriously returning to their original positions."

The war, the editorial said, "exploded the myth of the invincibility of this single 'Asian Cuba' and dealt a telling blow to the Soviet Union's scheme for aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia." It repeated Chinese objections to the presence of 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, where a pro-Peking government was forced out of power in early January and has had to resort to guerilla attacks on the Vietnamese. "The Vietnamese aggressor troops must completely pull out of Kampuchea [Cambodia]," the editorial said, but it did not tie this demand to the negotiations it was seeking with Hanoi. The Chinese editorial and the Radio Hanoi statement tonight expressed friendship for the people across the border and an eagerness for peace.

To Repel Attack by Soviet-Aided South

U.S. Allows Saudis to Give Yemen Arms

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, March 6 — Saudi Arabia is free to send U.S.-supplied weapons to help Yemen repel an attack from Southern Yemen, a State Department spokesman said today.

A spokesman said that the approval was for "the defense of the kingdom and the region of which Saudi Arabia is a part. This . . . therefore allows Saudi Arabia to use U.S.-supplied equipment in Yemen in its defense," he said.

The administration has also informed Congress that the United States will replace $8.2 million of the weapons being transferred by the Saudis to Yemen, including armored personnel carriers, mobile command posts and anti-tank rifles.

U.S. Officials said that at a meeting at the White House yesterday, aides discussed several options for facilitating the entry of Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab nations into the conflict, including the granting of permission for the use of U.S.-built, Saudi and Jordanian fighter planes against the invading Southern Yemeni forces.

The officials said that despite efforts by the Arab League to arrange a cease-fire during the weekend, the fighting between Yemen and Southern Yemen along their remote, adjacent border had intensified.

Although the State Department said that the administration had few details of how far the Soviet-backed Southern Yemeni forces had penetrated into Yemen, the White House and State Department called the situation serious.

A large factor in the conflict, they said, was the Soviet Union's stockpiling of military hardware in Southern Yemen. The aides said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, at President Carter's request, met yesterday with the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Dobrynin, and asked that Moscow discontinue its logistical support for the Southern Yemeni incursion.

Military attaches at the U.S. Embassy in San'a, the capital of Yemen, were evidently still attempting to reach the border area to assess the scale of the fighting. Officials said that intelligence reports indicated that the Southern Yemeni Army had advanced a mile or two across the border at three different points. The Southern Yemeni drive strongly disturbed Saudi Arabia and, during the weekend, the Saudi government informed Washington that it wished to intervene in the fighting to halt the Southern Yemeni offensive and wanted to know whether the administration would back any moves with military hardware and diplomatic support.

According to an official, the Saudis asked whether the administration was prepared to support a Saudi-led counterattack against Southern Yemen, but this was denied by several aides.

The administration had already announced that it was stepping up deliveries of anti-tank weapons and other equipment to Yemen that were purchased for the country by Saudi Arabia last year.

A particular problem, according to officials, is that the Southern Yemeni forces are using Soviet-supplied multiple rocket launchers with great success against Yemeni defenders.

While officials said that the administration is in close touch with Saudi Arabia and other Arab governments over ways to halt the Southern Yemeni attack, they emphasized that it opposed any action that would lead to a major escalation of the conflict. They added that no consideration was being given to aiding a counterattack in Southern Yemen and that under U.S. law, U.S. weapons could not be used for this purpose.

Officials said that a principal factor behind the administration's willingness to support a Saudi role in the conflict was the desire to demonstrate U.S. support for the Saudi government.

3 Navy Ships in Djibouti

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI) — Three U.S. Navy ships en route to the Arabian Sea — a destroyer and two frigates — have stopped in Djibouti, across the Bab el Mandeb straits from Yemen and Southern Yemen, the Navy said today.

The three-ship flotilla is part of a U.S. effort to keep a more visible naval presence in the Middle East region following the recent visit to Saudi Arabia by the defense secretary, Harold Brown. Four more Navy ships are in the Gulf.

S. Yemen Accuses Yemen Of 2-Front Border Attack

ADEN, Southern Yemen, March 6 (AP) — The Foreign Ministry of Southern Yemen charged today that Yemeni forces had launched a heavy two-pronged attack along the border between the two countries.

Hours after Arab League foreign ministers, who were meeting in Kuwait, adopted a nine-point resolution for ending the hostilities, the Foreign Ministry here said that Southern Yemeni troops were confronting Yemeni attackers at the border garrison towns of Dhala and Qatabah.

The Foreign Ministry said that the attacks by Yemen, which is pro-West, occurred while Southern Yemen, a Marxist state, was abiding by the Arab League-sponsored cease-fire.

"We condemn this aggressive action of the Sana puppet forces," the Foreign Ministry statement declared. "We put all the responsibility on the Sana government and affirm our binding respect for the cease-fire."

[Southern Yemeni planes today raided Yemeni territory, Reuters quoted Sana radio as reporting. A military spokesman was quoted as saying that the planes raided Qatabah and nearby regions along the border.]

The fighting came despite the acceptance by both sides of a cease-fire on Saturday, a day before the foreign ministers of the Arab League met in emergency session to settle outstanding differences between the two Yemens.

Southern Yemen claimed that its forces captured Qatabah soon after the latest flareup of border fighting erupted on Feb. 23, when, it said, its troops repulsed an attack by Yemeni forces into Southern Yemen and chased them across the border.

Southern Yemen also claimed that the renewed border fighting sparked a nationwide rebellion in Yemen against the Sana government.

Yemen claimed that Southern Yemen started the fighting with the participation of Soviet, East German and Cuban military advisers.

The resolution adopted by the Arab League meeting, in addition to calling for strict observance of the cease-fire, envisages a disengagement of forces and withdrawal of troops from the border area within 10 days.

The renewed fighting coincided with the first meeting in Kuwait of a special seven-member ministerial follow-up committee, appointed by the Arab League meeting to supervise the implementation of the peace agreement.

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800 Moslems Said Killed In Massacre in Chad Town

NDJAMENA, Chad, March 5 (AP) — More than 800 persons, most of them Moslems, were believed killed in southern Chad last weekend in one of Africa's worst communal massacres in recent years, diplomatic sources reported today.

The Chad authorities, locked in a virtual civil war and struggling for control of the capital, made no official comment on the killings in and around Moundou, 300 miles south of Ndjamena. Diplomats and witnesses said Moundou was gripped by uncontrolled violence for three days, leaving police and troops powerless or unwilling to intervene.

Details of the Moundou rioting were still coming in from the remote area, but it appeared that the local Moslem minority, mostly traders and their families, was virtually wiped out.

The killings sharply increased the threat that a bloody confrontation would erupt between the nation's Moslem and Christian or animist population.

The killings raised the apparent toll of racial and religious rioting around Moundou since early February to more than 1,000 dead. Several hundred more have died in the fighting further north between the forces of Christian President Felix Malloum and Moslem Premier Hissein Habre.

The rival troops have maintained an uneasy cease-fire for the past two weeks while their leaders prepared a meeting in nearby Kano, in northern Nigeria. Nigerian Army units were expected in Ndjamena soon to help about 2,500 French troops police the cease-fire in the capital.

Chad's 4.5 million inhabitants are divided almost equally into Arabic-speaking, light-skinned Moslems in the north and black Christians and animists in the south who speak French and tribal dialects but no Arabic. The Moslems form a small but privileged minority in southern Chad, where they control much of the retail trade.

The sources said the killings last weekend were sparked by rumors among the Christian and animist population of a Moslem conspiracy to seize the entire nation and impose an Arabic-Islamic government. Gangs of black youths surged through Moundou and neighboring settlements Friday, Saturday and Sunday, killing Moslem inhabitants, the sources said.

The French Army evacuated the women and children of the European population of Moundou, numbered at about 250. The refugees arrived in Ndjamena yesterday under army escort and gave accounts of the massacre.

Rhodesia Offers To Allow Rebels To Join in Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 6 (Reuters) — Rhodesia offered today to lift martial law if the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance would signal its readiness to take part peacefully in the elections scheduled for next month.

The government said in a statement that bans on guerrilla alliance parties operating inside Rhodesia would also be removed.

The statement noted remarks by British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen that the elections could not be free or fair because front parties were banned and martial law was in force.

"Their comments show that Mr. Callaghan and Dr. Owen have misinterpreted the purpose of martial law in Rhodesia," the statment said. "It was introduced to provide better protection for the black population against increasing terrorist attacks and, in particular, to enable black voters to go to the polls in safety. It would be lifted if the Patriotic Front, even at this late stage, was to indicate its readiness to participate peacefully in the election, from which it has never been excluded."

UN Asked To Bar Observers

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 6 (AP) — Seven nonaligned countries submitted a draft resolution yesterday asking the Security Council to bar observers from the elections, which have been called invalid and illegal by the UN.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia.

Hanoi Said To Back Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Asia because of the unwillingness of countries to accept more than a certain number. Vietnam's agreement to a legal emigration program is likely to benefit only a limited number of Vietnamese, most likely persons who have close relatives living outside Vietnam, as citizens of another country or as permanent resident aliens. The United States and France, which have the largest Vietnamese communities, are the countries to which most Vietnamese probably will apply to join family members. Mr. De Haan said that he hoped that the agreement would help end the boat traffic of refugees, by providing a legal emigration channel.

U.S. Devices Still Running

(Continued from Page 1)

or civilians — at the Beshar facility. About 100 dependents lived in homes within the site, guarded by fences, lights and the Iranian Air Force.

In mid-January, the dependents left. On Jan. 30, the post commander, an American whom Mr. Ahmadian knew as a GS-14, his civil service rating, called a meeting with Mr. Ahmadian and the Iranian Air Force commander.

"The GS-14 said they were leaving, but temporarily," said Mr. Ahmadian. "I asked about my men, 60 Iranian civilian workers who hadn't been paid for January. He said 'Don't worry, we'll be back.'"

Mr. Ahmadian said that he did not collect the pay due his employees until last week. He said the Americans had always insisted that the facility was Iranian, not American. "They lied to the end," he said. "When they gave me the payroll at the American Embassy in Tehran, the slip said it was for 'civilians at Iranian Air Force base.'"

Although the Americans were here for 20 years, details of the U.S. bases have never been made public by the U.S. government. According to European intelligence reports, there were seven posts along the northern frontier.

They were two sites about which little is known near the Caspian's western shore, two near Klarabad in the middle of the Caspian's south shore, which Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionaries have taken over but have not allowed Westerners to visit, the Beshar facility and two posts in northeast Iran. One, at Kabkan, was besieged by militiamen, and 22 U.S. technicians were captured. They were later sent back to the United States.

Los Angeles Times

News Analysis

Carter's Risks on Mideast Mission

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP) — President Carter's strategy in going to the Middle East this week involves even more than the momentous Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that he may finally be close to achieving. He also will be seeking to stem a series of foreign policy reverses that threaten to undermine the U.S. position all across that region.

Mr. Carter has accepted an enormous risk in trying to build on U.S. failure in Iran, new signs of leadership weakness in Saudi Arabia and war in the Yemens. But the White House appears to have concluded that the turmoil of the region, and the perception of increasing Soviet probing and gains along the Gulf and in the Arabian peninsula, also provide an opportunity to get Egypt and Israel to consummate the treaty that has been clear in outline for 14 months.

Details of Mr. Carter's new proposals to break the deadlock are secret. But recent White House actions and statements have left the clear impression that the administration has decided to press Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to sign the treaty now as a first, essential step in halting what Mr. Carter evidently fears could be a strategic shift of the region away from U.S. influence.

Would Please Israelis

The Egyptians, in effect, would be asked to accept something less than they have been demanding on Palestinian rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In return, Mr. Sadat is likely to be offered more by way of a U.S. role in protecting the region militarily from "Soviet penetration and subversion."

Such a trade-off would clearly please the Israelis, who can be almost certain that any increased U.S. military involvement with Arab states would have to be balanced by equivalent increases for Israel.

Diplomats generally sympathetic to Mr. Carter's Middle East aims were stunned by his decision to place himself squarely in the middle of the negotiating process. "It is extremely risky — to Europeans, even a little crazy," said one West European diplomat. "There is no fallback position if this fails. But you have to admire his audacity and his sincerity in trying to get a settlement."

One set of dangers appears to lie precisely in the promise of even deeper U.S. regional involvement than Mr. Carter's negotiating presence implies. The number of concessions that each side can extract from Washington for signing the treaty is probably at its peak.

For some Arab diplomats, that danger is overshadowed by the potential for confrontation within the Arab world over an agreement that would be seen as having secured less for the Palestinians than Mr. Sadat has said he would accept.

The trip, evidently undertaken without any assurance that Mr. Sadat will agree to the deal that Mr. Carter has worked out with Israel, puts Saudi Arabia on the spot at a time of significant internal strains in the Saudi royal family and a time of perturbed relations between Washington and Riyadh.

Mr. Carter's decision to accept the risks, at least implicitly, is a measure of the urgency the White House feels in dealing with the rapidly shifting Middle Eastern equation.

Period of Estrangement

At one level, the administration seems prepared to accept a period of some estrangement with the Saudis and with Jordan's King Hussein if that is the price for an Egyptian-Israeli treaty now.

The treaty talks stalled in November, primarily because of Israel's concern that the administration was planning to push for Palestinian local rights in the second set of negotiations that are to follow the signing of the bilateral peace agreements.

Four events outside the negotiating process have helped push Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin toward this week's negoiating encounter. Those events have helped alter administration priorities, which now seem to assign a higher place to the Soviet problem than to the Palestinian one; they will be stressed in the president's audacious roll of the dice this week in Cairo and Jerusalem. They are:

- Revolution in Iran. The overthrow of the shah by a regime that is avowedly anti-Israeli and more neutralist in global politics is still influencing the policy assumptions of the three leaders, all of whom had major investments in the shah.

In the White House view, Israel has shifted from viewing the shah's downfall as cause for digging in its heels on the treaty talks to seeing it as having reduced the risk of new Soviet confrontation with the United States. Mr. Sadat's regional anti-Russian strategy is also significantly weakened.

- Last week's well planned and well executed invasion of Yemen's border regions by the Marxist government of Southern Yemen. The United States is rushing new weapons to Yemen, while the Soviet Union appears to have begun a re-supply effort for the Aden forces. A major escalation is likely.

Administration officials are stressing to Saudi Arabia and to Egypt that Soviet military advisers in Southern Yemen are doing nothing to restrain the assault, and may be encouraging it.

- A mounting loss of confidence in Saudi leadership by Mr. Sadat and the Carter administration. Saudi support for Mr. Sadat has been weak-to-nonexistent since last November, when Crown Prince Fahd was badly outmaneuvered at the Arab summit in Baghdad.

Arab pressure on Mr. Sadat to pull out of the treaty negotiations has again intensified since the Saudi royal family decided not to send the prince on a scheduled official visit to Washington this month. In a time of weak Saudi leadership, the administration fears fragmentation and growing radicalization of the Arab moderates, whose eventual support of Mr. Sadat had been counted on.

- Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's February tour of the Middle East. That trip has resulted in increased visits to the region by U.S. naval vessels, and has touched off discussion with the Saudis of a joint military working group. The Saudis shied away from endorsing a direct U.S. role in regional security, an idea Mr. Brown let them know he was prepared to discuss.

Israel made a point of taking Mr. Brown to two air bases in the Sinai peninsula that are due to be returned to Egypt under the treaty. They hinted that they would feel much more comfortable in having a U.S. presence at those bases to defend "the free world." U.S. officials report that Mr. Brown gave a deliberately ambiguous response on that possibility.

These strategic considerations in the Middle East have eclipsed the Palestinian autonomy scheme that has been the crux of the treaty dispute between the Egyptians and the Israelis.

The diplomatic arguments over linkage and target dates were in fact largely about the powers and responsibilities that the Israel would cede to Palestinian administrative councils to be elected on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip under the second set of Camp David agreements.

It now seems that the administration is far more concerned about immediately restoring some balance in what National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has called "the arc of crisis" that centers on the Gulf and the Arbian peninsula.

The Prospect of Peace Is Again Stirring Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

"It would be surprising if Mr. Begin gave such an answer without consulting the government or the parliament."

The Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, met today to receive a report by Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin on the Carter-Begin talks, but Mr. Yadin told the committee that he would not now give such a report. The committee has been the source of numerous leaks, and Mr. Begin is said to have given instructions to withhold details of the talks from it for the time being.

Mr. Yadin said tonight that no no treaty will be signed by Israel without a full Knesset debate and approval.

Tonight, the committee issued a statement calling the government's failure to report fully on the Washington talks "a grave offense against the committee, the Knesset and the state's legal and democratic foundations." It requested a full report immediately, and said that it will discontinue its meetings until it receives one.

Meanwhile, an inter-ministerial task force headed by Mr. Ben-Elissar began making elaborate preparations for Mr. Carter's arrival Saturday night. Mr. Carter, who visited here in 1974 as Georgia Governor, will be only the second incumbent U.S. president to visit Israel; Richard Nixon was here in 1974, six weeks before he resigned.

Carter's Schedule

Officials said that Mr. Carter is expected to address the Knesset Monday, and that his schedule will include a call on Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, a state dinner at the Knesset, "most probably" a visit to Yad Vashem, Israel's monument to the Holocaust victims.

The government press office said that between 2,000 and 3,000 reporters and photographers are expected to cover Mr. Carter's visit. Government officials generally predict a warm welcome, although it seems certain that ultranationalist groups opposed to the dismantling of Jewish civilian settlements in the Sinai will demonstrate against the president.

Mr. Ben-Elissar said that any group could apply to the police for a permit to demonstrate, which normally would be granted after taking security into consideration. "I think any group that wants to demonstrate should be allowed to demonstrate," he said. "We have a democratic country. This is the way things happen in the United States."

Begin 'Euphoric'

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Begin said today that he felt euphoric about prospects for attaining peace with Egypt, and said that he hoped President Carter would convince Egyptian President Sadat to sign a treaty.

"There is euphoria, not only in this country, but in Jerusalem and Cairo and throughout the whole world," Mr. Begin said during a shortened stay here. "Now we must be very careful. I am hopeful. I hope he can convince President Sadat," Mr. Begin said of Mr. Carter's mission. "If so, then we can sign."

Mr. Begin that said he proposed a scenario for treaty-signing, in which "I will go to Cairo to sign the Arab version, and Mr. Sadat goes to Jerusalem to sign the Hebrew version. President Carter can go to Cairo and Jerusalem to sign both versions."

Iran to Try Shah, Family

(Continued from Page 1)

proven guilty in a court of law. "Hence we propose to hold a trial, in absentia of the shah and his family," he said.

The shah's trial was announced amid pressure from Moslem clergymen that the shah, currently living in Morocco, should be kidnapped and brought back to Iran.

The government has indicated recently that Iranian agents would be sent abroad to arrest alleged enemies of the state, including the shah, for trial in Iran.

The shah and his wife left Iran on Jan. 16, leaving the government in the hands of Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar. Mr. Bakhtiar was overthrown by Ayatollah Khomeini's revolutionaries last month. His brother and sisters and many cousins had fled the country earlier.

Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of Iran's Shiite Moslems, told Islamic clergyman that "it would be a sin" to vote for anything but a strict Islamic republic in the upcoming national referendum, local newspapers reported today. The referendum is to be held this month.

In Qom, where he settled last week, the Islamic leader also rejected the term "democratic Islamic republic" because it would embrace Western ideology, the reports said. "Democracy is a colonial term," he was quoted as saying, "and therefore must not be made part of the country's future name.

U.S. Jet Carrier Ordered to Gulf From Philippines

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP) — The 80,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Constellation has been ordered to sail from the Philippines into waters near the Gulf in a demonstration of U.S. concern about conditions in that area, administration officials said today.

This is the second time that the Constellation, carrying from 80 to 90 planes, has been ordered from the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay to move toward the Indian Ocean. However, the last time this occurred, in late December, President Carter reportedly changed his mind and kept the ship in the South China Sea.

But the revolution in Iran apparently has caused the United States to lose a firm oil-producing ally in the Gulf region.

The Constellation will be accompanied by three or four escorting warships and probably an oiler on the voyage from the Philippines through the Indian Ocean to the Arabian Sea.

Officials said that it was uncertain how long the Constellation would be kept in the Arabian Sea area.

Italian Police, Interpol Break Stolen-Car Ring

ROME, March 6 (Reuters) — A multimillion-dollar racket in stolen cars extending over four continents has been broken up by Italian police in cooperation with Interpol, officials here announced today.

Police authorities said that 18 people — seven West germans, four Frenchmen and seven Italians — had been arrested in connection with the ring.

Among those charged was Walter Bechtold, a Frankfurt importer-exporter who was said to have been the brains behind an organization that exported cars stolen throughout Europe to North Africa, South America and the Middle East.

Police said that the gang specialized in such cars as Mercedes, BMW, Citroen, Peugeot and the larger Fiats. It obtained them officials said, either by direct theft or by arranging for the disappearances of fleet cars leased by large companies.

1 Killed, 8 Wounded In Beirut Fighting

BEIRUT, March 6 (AP) — One civilian was killed and eight were wounded yesterday in an exchange of mortar and machine-gun fire between Christian militiamen and Syrian troops in Beirut's Christian sector, Christian spokesmen reported.

The Christians accused the Syrians of firing first and said that they had done nothing to provoke the attack. There was no comment from the Syrians.

Gunbattle in Turkey

ANKARA, March 6 (Reuters) — Ten persons were killed and many wounded yesterday, when two tribes in the southeastern Turkish town of Siverek fought a gunbattle over a woman, the Anatolian news agency reported.

هكذا من الاصل

apid Increase in Melanomas

Most Cancers Still on Rise, Expert Tells U.S. Panel

By Victor Cohn

/ASHINGTON, March 6 (WP) Most types of cancer are still on increase, some drastically, a tional Cancer Institute official f a Senate Health subcommittee terday.

Among men, eight out of 10 ma- types — including bladder, state, lung and intestinal can- — are increasing. Among nen, eight of 13 types — includ- lung, uterine, breast, bladder kidney cancers — are increas-

nd among both white men and te women, one of the most rap- ncreases is in melanomas, fre- ntly fatal skin cancers. Dr. Mar- Schneiderman, a Cancer Insti- statistician and epidemiologist, that this stems from "our in- st in sunshine and a good tan." ut he also said that melanomas be on the increase because e of the sun's powerful ultravi- rays are reaching earth because deterioration of the ozone lay- Some scientists think this pro- ve layer of molecules far above earth is being degraded by 's chemical activities.

Some Rates Down

tomach cancer is down sharply oth men and women. Leukemia dence is down as well as the in- nce of cancer of the cervix. Dr. niederman said that the wide of the Pap smear has enabled ors to catch changes before become cancerous.

e also said that, although the dence of many cancers — and er in general — is on the ease, the rise has begun to level n the past five years or so.

here have been large gains in ival for victims of a few can- especially the leukemias and ed lymphomas. In recent years also have been significant gains in survival in more difficult to treat solid tumors, including breast cancers, he said.

There has been a substantial reduction in the incidence recently of breast cancer in women under 45, Dr. Schniederman said, possibly because more women have been bearing babies early. Statistics show that women who bear their first child early develop breast cancer less often than women who bear their babies late.

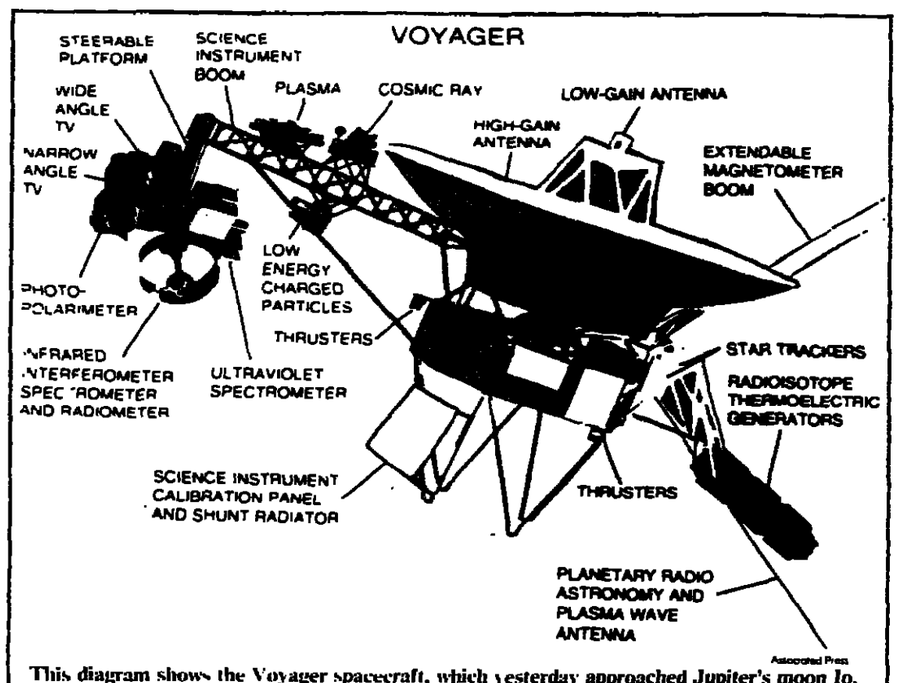
But he said that the difference in child-bearing was only a possible cause. "We don't have very much exact information about causes," he told subcommittee chairman, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

He said that cigarette smoking is a major cause of lung cancer, but added that its incidence has started to drop among younger and middle-aged men, as relatively fewer are smoking after age 34. At the same time, lung cancer is climbing sharply in women, as more girls and young women are smoking.

Dr. Schneiderman cited another striking case of almost certain cause and effect. Cancer of the endometrium, the lining of the womb, increased sharply after women started using estrogens after menopause. After wide publicity about these cancers, both use of estrogens and the incidence of endometrial cancer dropped.

He spoke of other causes related to "the way we live," such as amount of chemicals in the environment and workplace and the alarming fact that "we are adding to the number very fast."

And he said that the fact that the annual increases in cancer incidence and mortality have started to level off indicates "progress" against some chemicals and that the "American industry has cleaned up" in part.



Associated Press

This diagram shows the Voyager spacecraft, which yesterday approached Jupiter's moon Io.

Voyager Relays Photos of Jupiter, Io

(Continued from Page 1)

came through the day's events in fine shape."

The eight-hour flight, through the most intense radiation fields surrounding Jupiter, was not without tense moments. A filter wheel that swings around the lens of the spacecraft's polarimeter [an instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light] jammed, forcing flight directors to turn off the instrument for six hours.

A clock on the craft began running slow. The shutter on the camera tripped open several times by accident, suggesting that stray electric currents were arcing across portions of the spacecraft.

"Key spacecraft parts were protected," Mr. Stone said. "The radiation intensities were about what we expected."

Strange Moon

During its long, curving flight by Jupiter — during which it passed Io in front of Jupiter and again behind the planet — Voyager photographed a moon that Dr. Laurence Soderblom of the U.S. Geological Survey described as "one of the strangest bodies of the solar system." Io measures about 2,000 miles in diameter, approximately the same as Earth's moon.

Io showed a surface with almost every imaginable geological feature — scarps, channels, rifts and mesas. A Voyager photograph showed a continuous ridge several miles high and almost a thousand miles long. Circular rings in the crust covered regions the size of Michigan. What appeared to be an enormous extinct volcano showed up in another photograph. As rough as some of its features were, Io was surprisingly smooth and almost bereft of craters, which could make it the only rocky body in the solar system that has no craters.

Photographs of Jupiter's moon Ganymede, taken later in the day, showed numerous craters. The few craters that could be identified on Io looked as if they were being filled. "Some of the features look as if they've been blown over with sand, but there's no wind on Io to account for that," Mr. Soderblom said. "We're led to the inescapable conclusion that there is some surface process on Io that's eroding the surface even today." The only serious candidate for the erosion of Io is the "wind" of radiation that blows so fiercely in, close to Jupiter, that it may be digging the surface like giant shovels. "It looks as if the surface is being gobbled away," Mr. Soderblom said. "We have to ask ourselves the question: Is the erosion on an order of 300 feet, which it does not appear to be, or is it more like a mile, which it could be?"

Features on Io also looked as if they were being washed by a liquid coming out of cracks in the surface, then being sucked in through the same cracks, Mr. Soderblom said that the features looked as if they were being washed with water, but scientists believe that Io has no water. "Some liquid is carrying things out and leaving evaporated salts on the surface," Mr. Soderblom said. "It could be liquid ammonia, for all we know."

Yellow Circles

Color photographs of Io taken yesterday showed a moon that was less red and had more mustards, oranges and whites than pictures had shown Sunday. Circular white-and-tan basins were surrounded by almost perfect yellow circles. "It's better-looking than a lot of pizzas I've seen," said Dr. Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona.

A mosaic photograph of the Great Red Spot also caught the interest of Voyager scientists. The photograph revealed at least five huge swirls of gas circling counterclockwise like a hurricane and covering a region three times the size of Earth. "We now see the Red Spot close enough so that we think we see these rapid vortices of gas calming in the center," Mr. Smith said, like the storm clouds over very high-pressure regions on Earth, or the eye of a hurricane.

During Voyager's flight near Jupiter and Io, hundreds of guests gathered at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, including California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. The public-broadcasting network sent a live program from the laboratory, which was seen in Congress and the White House.

But Problem May Be Abating

Drink: U.S. Congress Tradition

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Former Rep. Wilbur Mills, reminiscing the other day about drinking and drinkers in Congress, recalled that John Nance Garner, the earthy Texan who served as vice president under Franklin Roosevelt, would never let the hour of 5 p.m. slip by without having a tumbler of whiskey.

"It didn't matter who he was with," Mr. Mills said. "He would stop whatever he was doing sharply at 5 and pour his glass of whiskey."

There has been a great sea of alcohol poured in congressional environs since Mr. Garner's day, and the confession last week of Georgia Sen. Herman Talmadge that he had taken "my problem to the bottle rather than to my Maker" again raised the question of whether alcohol substantially interferes with the workings of government.

Sen. Talmadge made his statement after five weeks of treatment in the alcohol-abuse ward of the Long Beach, Calif., Naval Medical Center. Expressing confidence that he, rather than drink, was now in control of his life, the 65-year-old Democrat returned to Washington to the praise and sympathy of his colleagues — and to face an investigation of his financial dealings by the Senate Ethics Committee.

Mr. Mills, whose fall from the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee was triggered by alcohol, believes that his 1974 drunken escapades with stripper Fanne Foxe cost the country a national health insurance program because he was not around to push the legislation through the House. But after four years of sobriety, he says that Washington has no higher percentage of alcoholics or alcohol consumption than groups of professional people elsewhere.

Borne Out

Statistics tend to bear him out: Washington metropolitan-area liquor consumption is about one case a year per capita, about on a par with New York and slightly less than in Los Angeles and Boston. "There is not as much drinking on the Hill as there used to be," Mr. Mills said. "The members are a lot younger now, and some of them have not even learned to smoke."

Alcoholism nationally takes a great toll on health and productivity. Increasing numbers of companies and unions have established programs to deal with it. It is a serious problem in the military and in high schools. The number of families disrupted by drinking rose 50 percent between 1974 and 1977, according to a Gallup Poll.

It would be surprising if the affliction were not found in the seat of national government, where people work under pressures that enhance the probability of its excessive use. In fact, alcohol has always been a lubricant in U.S. politics. When the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, whiskey was kept in convenient decanters in the rear of the chamber.

AP

John Nance Garner (1936)
. . . Sandpaper and whiskey.

The Washington establishment was not particularly happy to have had the matter set in perspective in 1973 by White House aide John Ehrlichman. He told the Senate committee investigating the Watergate scandal that "someone with a serious drinking habit is of doubtful fitness for the kind of heavy duty that any senator bears. You can go over to the gallery and watch a member totter onto the floor in a condition of at least partial inebriation."

Sen. Talmadge was a member of the Watergate panel, and it was his tottering on the floor five years later that caused his colleagues, and Mr. Mills, to urge him to get treatment.

Succession of Totterers

The succession of totterers has been a tiny percentage of official Washington, but over the years there have been enough of them to cause concern. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., did not totter before he swore off drink several years ago; he staggered. The late Rep. Mendel Rivers, when he was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, would disappear on long drunks with the military keeping him under clandestine observation to make sure that he did not give away national secrets.

Former Speaker Carl Albert, a frequenter of the Zebra Lounge in northwest Washington, had been drinking before his widely publicized automobile accident in 1972. And during a nationally televised Senate committee hearing, the late Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, one of the Senate's heaviest drinkers, found himself unable to complete a sentence.

Some of the more embarrassing incidents have stemmed from the two-fisted drinking that was part and parcel of U.S. politics in years past. Herman Talmadge, whose father, "Old Gene," was a backwoods spellbinder, came out of that tradition. In the South particularly, politics was entertainment, and its baroque oratory could be enriched with the sipping of bourbon.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, the presidential candidate, was a heavy imbiber. President Johnson would have a succession of Scotches with reporters, then unabashedly tell his press secretary to say that his drinking consisted of a bourbon or two before dinner, a fabrication intended to appease domestic distillers.

Most of the old-time drinkers have faded from the Washington scene, partly because the news media are less inclined now to protect officials from personal indiscretions. Some who were approaching the tottering stage were defeated in recent elections. Because there is now less stigma attached to alcoholism, there has been a rise of public confessions extending even to wives — Betty Ford, Joy Baker, wife of the Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, and Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Different Politics

There is now a different kind of politics that encourages more moderation in drinking. Campaigns are more apt to be run other than via the old political machines, where drink was part of the process. Congressmen are better educated and have to spend more time in preparing their work, rather than sitting in on post-workday bull sessions of the kind that the late Speaker Sam Rayburn used to hold in his office under the euphemism, "The Board of Education."

There is no way to measure the damage done to the governed by excessive alcohol consumption. But those who work with the Capitol Hill chapter of Alcoholics Anonymous say that it takes its toll, and that the succession of totterers, which has been only the outward sign of a deeper problem, is likely to continue.

espite Pertini's Efforts

talian Parties Preparing or Early National Ballot

)ME, March 6 (UPI) — Italy's ical parties today began laying roundwork for early national ons, convinced that President ro Pertini's latest bid to get a government formed had al- failed.

e preparations for an election ears earlier than scheduled be- even as Mr. Pertini completed nd of political negotiations to if a compromise could be ed between the Christian ocrats and Communists.

liticians said Mr. Pertini prob- would announce the results of egotiations tomorrow, but that nal voting, most likely in May, nevitable.

nfortunately early elections ow inevitable," Roland Riz of iny Suduroler Volks Partei fter meeting with Mr. Pertini. the parties say they do not early elections but you have ok at what they do, not what ay."

at the major parties are doing, according to observers, is jockeying for positions that would give them the most advantage when elections are called.

The current political crisis began Jan. 31 when the Communists withdrew their support of Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority Christian Democratic government and demanded seats in the Cabinet, a demand consistently refused by the Christian Democrats.

Observers said that neither the Christian Democratic leader, Benigno Zaccagnini, nor Communist chief Enrico Berlinguer can afford to compromise their stands now because of national party congresses being held in the coming months.

According to the experts, the Christian Democrats are mainly concerned that either Mr. Andreotti or another party member be the caretaker premier when elections are called.

To accomplish that Mr. Zaccagnini told Mr. Pertini yesterday that if another premier designate is named to try forming a government it should be either Mr. Andreotti, acting Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani or the Christian Democratic Party president, Flaminio Piccoli.

At the same time, Mr. Berlinguer positioned his party to gather leftist votes by refusing to give indirect support to a limited term government proposed by the Socialists.

The last parliamentary elections were held in June, 1976, with the Christian Democrats winning 38.8 percent of the vote, the Communists 34.5 percent, and the Socialists 9.6 percent.

In their official statements, all party leaders have said new elections this year would be harmful to the nation's political stability and economic recovery.

.K. Prostitutes sk Parliament Legalize Jobs

)NDON, March 6 (Reuters) Militant British prostitutes y took their campaign to le- their profession to Parlia- t.

nd they won an initial victo- hen the House of Commons d, 134 to 50, to allow the oduction of their bill to sof- he law against prostitution.

ne bill was introduced by or parliamentarian Maureen juhoun. It calls for an end ws which label a woman a mon prostitute" after con- on and state that two pros- es sharing an apartment titute a brothel. The prosti- say that the laws against iting, advertising and apart- t sharing force them into ands of organized crime.

eir campaign is being led Helen Buckingham who has ttened to reveal the names arliamentarians, as well as ymen, police and govern- officials, who employ titutes but refuse to join her e. She said last night: ne of them are powerful who hold a lot of sway in ic life. They have power to ge laws or change them."

Radio Office Burned At New Tokyo Airport

TOKYO, March 6 (AP) — A radio-transmission station used for directing trucks to and from the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita was burned today, police said.

Airport police, who blamed radicals for the incident, said that a timing device and two gasoline-filled vessels were found near the destroyed structure. The airport opened May 20 after years of delay, largely because of opposition by farmers who did not want to give up their lands, and by students and others who took up the issue.

Paris, Brittany Hit by Bombings

PARIS, March 6 (AP) — Five bombs blasts early today seriously damaged state-run electricity offices and gendarmerie stations in Paris and western Brittany. An anonymous telephone call claimed responsiblity for the Brittany Liberation Front (FLB), which seeks autonomy for the region. No injuries were reported.

A bomb outside a Paris office of the electricity authority scattered window glass several hundreds yards. In Brittany, bombs exploded at electricity offices in Brest and Guingamp, and at gendarmerie posts in Brest and St. Brieuc.

The FLB has a long history of bombing public buildings, which it regards as symbols of the authority of the French state over Brittany.

But Health, Ambulance Workers Reject Offer, Remain Out

British 'Dirty Jobs' Corps Accepts Pact, Ends Strike

LONDON, March 6 (UPI) — An overwhelming majority of more than a million public service workers with "dirty jobs" have voted to accept a government pay offer and to end a six-week-old walkout, their union said today.

But health and ambulance workers belonging to the same union rejected the pay offer and voted to continue their strike.

The "dirty jobs" walkout involved garbage collectors, sanitation workers, street cleaners and cemetery workers. Mountains of rat infested garbage had been stacked in city streets and squares, streets had remained uncleaned and bodies unburied.

But some workers already have returned to their jobs following local agreements with individual city authorities.

The deal called for a 9-percent pay boost plus £1 ($2) a week "on account" pending a final settlement and creation of a committee to study the wages in comparison with those of other comparable workers.

The "dirty jobs" workers, who make a basic £42 ($84) a week, had demanded a 40-percent boost to bring their minimum up to £60 ($120) weekly.

The National Union of Public Employes (NUPE), which represents an overwhelming majority of the public service manual workers, announced that its members voted to accept the deal. Another union, the Transport and General Workers Union, said last week that its members among public service workers also had voted to accept.

But NUPE said that hospital workers and ambulance drivers rejected a deal similar to that accepted by the public service employes.

As the agreement was announced, the social services secretary, David Ennals, was admitted for treatment of a vein disorder to London's Westminster Hospital, whose porters, cooks and cleaning staff have been on strike for six weeks.

Mr. Ennals was being cared for there by some of the hospital nurses, to whom only 24 hours earlier he offered the same deal as that that offered to "dirty jobs" and health service workers.

Although the nurses voted overwhelmingly last week not to strike, their leader, Catherine Hall, called the offer "downright insulting to our members."

Czechoslovak Police Said to Offer To Get Coffin for Dissident Writer

LONDON, March 6 (AP) — Dissident Czechoslovak playwright Vaclav Havel is under strict house arrest in Prague — not even permitted to go out to buy food — and police have offered to find him a coffin if he starves, according to a letter attributed to him.

The letter purportedly is a copy of a protest note that Mr. Havel, 42, sent Saturday to Czechoslvak Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina.

It was obtained from Palach Press Ltd., a private news and literary agency founded three years ago by Czechoslovak exiles, and reportedly was smuggled out of Prague by Mr. Havel's friends.

Mr. Havel is a leading member of the Charter 77 human rights movement in Czechoslovakia. He was given a three-year suspended sentence in 1977 after he was convicted of sending "anti-state literature" abroad.

Charter 77 was formed to press Czechoslovakia's Communist government to comply with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements.

The letter said, "This house arrest is getting increasingly worse. Until recently I was allowed . . . at least to go for necessary household purchases. But as of yesterday, that is March 2, 1979, I have been prevented from leaving the flat even to buy something to eat.

"The policemen who guard my flat told me that they didn't mind if I starved to death; they would gladly find me a coffin when that happened."

It said that police occasionally "while away their time" by ringing the doorbell of the apartment and shouting abuse.

It was not known where his wife, Olga, was staying, but the letter said that Mr. Havel was alone. They have no children.

Hague to Ignore Reports on Luns

THE HAGUE, March 6 (UPI) — Premier Andries van Agt said in a letter to parliament today that the government would take no action over news reports that the NATO secretary-general, Joseph Luns, was a member of the Dutch Nazi party in the years 1933-36.

Mr. Luns charged that a campaign was being waged against him and that it was "a symptom of the radicalization which in the Netherlands assumes the shape of complete intolerance."

Mr. van Agt said that the situation "does not call for an initiative in his [Mr. Luns'] present function."

Leland Haworth, A Leader in U.S. A-Research, Dies

NEW YORK, March 6 (UPI) — Leland Haworth, 74, a former director at the Brookhaven National Laboratory and member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, died yesterday in Port Jefferson, N.Y.

Mr. Haworth is credited with building the fledgling Brookhaven laboratory into a world-renowned center for research, especially in high energy physics.

After teaching physics at several universities over a number of years, Mr. Haworth, in 1947, moved to the newly founded Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he became an assistant director in charge of special projects.

President Kennedy appointed him to the AEC in 1961. In 1963, he became director of the National Science Foundation, a position he held for six years.

Yevgeny Karpov

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP) — Yevgeny Karpov, 61, the father of the world chess champion, Anatoly Karpov, has died after a long illness, an official of the Soviet Chess Federation said today.

Eugenie Meany

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI) — Eugenie Meany, 82, the wife of AFL-CIO president George Meany, died yesterday at her home in suburban Bethesda, Md., after a lengthy illness.

Greek Chief to Belgrade

ATHENS, March 6 (AP) — Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis will begin a visit to Belgrade March 16th, the government announced today. The invitation was extended by Yugoslav President Tito and Federal Council President Veselin Djuranovic.

Scheel Declines To Stand Again In W. Germany

BONN, March 6 (AP) — Walter Scheel, whose five-year term as president expires in May, announced today that he will not seek re-election.

Mr. Scheel's announcement followed the conservative opposition's nomination yesterday of Karl Carstens as their candidate for West Germany's highest, although largely ceremonial, office. Mr. Scheel is a Free Democrat.

During a test vote for Mr. Carstens yesterday, the Christian Democrats and their Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, overwhelmingly supported Mr. Carstens' nomination.

Mr. Carstens, 64, a former Yale law scholar, presides over the Bundestag, West Germany's lower house of parliament.

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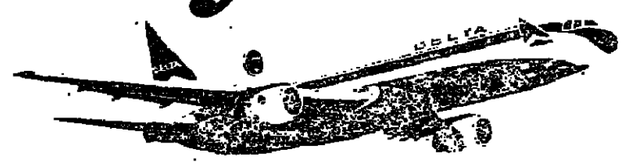


INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4 Wednesday, March 7, 1979

In Again, Out Again

The Chinese incursion into Vietnam and the subsequent statements of a withdrawal are wry reminders of that old song about the Duke of York who had 10,000: He marched them up a hill one day and marched them back again. But there are too many dead, too much destruction, too much world tension resulting from the Chinese episode to dismiss it with a quatrain. Moreover, it is still far from clear what the results of the whole event may prove to be.

The Chinese said they had invaded Vietnam in reprisal for the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia. But there are also boundary disputes between Peking and Hanoi as well as wrangles over the treatment of ethnic Chinese by the Vietnamese. The Chinese are calling for negotiations and it remains to be seen just how they will use the threat, the memory or the presence of military force to affect the bargaining.

Parallels have been drawn between the Chinese conduct in this episole and that in the Peking attack upon India. Relations between India and China had been close, but they began to fall apart when China took over Tibet in 1959; soon thereafter the Chinese moved into northeastern India and resolved some border disputes militarily. Whether such a conclusion will result from the invasion of Vietnam, however, is still a question.

China's activities in Vietnam do not seem to have disrupted the new association with the United States — opening formal diplomatic relations and beginning trade discussions with Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal in Peking seem to prove that. And this was in spite of public protests from Washington against the attack on Vietnam. Nor has the Soviet Union taken any action to support its own complaints about the Chinese course. The invasion has strained relations among the superpowers (if China can be listed with the United States and the Soviet Union in this category); it did not bring them to open confrontation.

* * *

Thus, if China sincerely intends to withdraw and manages to do so without further military or diplomatic complications, its stroke against Vietnam will probably leave few specific changes in the condition of Southeast Asia. What negotiations can now achieve, whether with respect to Cambodia or the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, is doubtful. And there are the dead on both sides and the battered countryside over which the fighting took place. And there is still, as the failure of the United Nations to take any positive steps to end the fighting makes all too plain, no international form of dealing with the little wars that are costing so much in Vietnam, the Yemens and Uganda.

Toward Peace in Mideast

Jimmy Carter rescued the Camp David process from virtually certain collapse on Sunday and if he does not produce an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty soon, it will not be for any stinting of effort or prestige. Having offered Israel an agreed U.S.-Egyptian draft which Israel rejected as a "sham," Mr. Carter altered some parts of it enough to win Mr. Begin's and his Cabinet's quick approval of forther negotiations. Specifically, he seems to have eased Israeli misgivings that under a treaty Egypt could still give priority in a war crisis to its old obligations to Arab allies. He may also have dangled sweeteners having to do with defense cooperation and aid. The president then mooted the pesky question of the level of Israeli-Egyptian representation at talks in Washington by deciding to go himself to Cairo and Jerusalem to discuss "the peace process, regional security and bilateral issues."

The immediate question, of course, is what the Egyptian reaction will be. On the face of it, it appears that Mr. Carter, rather than take Menachem Begin's no for an answer, moved away from the previously agreed Egyptian-Israeli position and shifted the burden of fresh decision upon Anwar Sadat. We surmise, however, that by meeting Israeli objections that Egypt could put its Arab commitments ahead of a treaty with Israel, Mr. Carter won a more sympathetic Israeli response to Egypt's need to move ahead expeditiously on negotiations for Palestinian self-rule. It is possible, too, that Mr. Carter has in mind some substantial sweeteners for Egypt by way of economic aid, military coopertion or both. We note that Egypt's premier gave as his "personal" assessment on Monday that the proposals accepted by the Israeli Cabinet are acceptable to Egypt as well.

For those who, like ourselves, believe a Mideast peace is worth a full measure of presidential striving, there can be no caviling at the gamble Mr. Carter is taking — if he has carefully thought his way to the end of the road. We say this realizing that he is putting at risk the nation's prestige and credibility, not merely his own. By this investment, however, he enhances his bargaining power in his dealings with Israel and Egypt. Plainly, President Carter is giving peace in the Mideast his very best effort. So, too, must Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat. We do not doubt that they are.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spain Reinforces Democracy

In the three years since Franco's death, Spain has transformed itself. An oppressive, law-and-order dictatorship has become Europe's newest democracy and last week the country held its second parliamentary election in two years. This remarkable evolution, accomplished without violent upheaval, owes much to Spain's political leaders, who have put consolidation of democracy ahead of partisan interests.

The election results show wide popular backing for democracy — and for the moderate positions of the two main parties, the ruling Union of the Democratic Center and the opposition Socialists. The Centrists increased their plurality slightly, quite likely enough to allow Premier Adolfo Suarez to remain in office. He is the man most responsible for guiding Spain through the recent changes.

The result is a relief to those who feared that a Socialist victory would have been more than the Spanish Army could digest. On the other hand, despite concern over terrorism, unemployment and inflation, Spaniards gave little support to candidates calling for a return to the old era of law, order and economic certainty. Army officers openly nostaglic for Francoism found no encouragement in the poll results. On the left, the Communists won about 10 percent of the vote after a subdued campaign.

* * *

Spain's friends in Western Europe and the United States can help smooth the path of Spanish democracy. Spain is now in the process of negotiating entry into the European Common Market. Insisting upon too abrupt an adjustment to Common Market policies could worsen the country's unemployment. The United States, which now has a bilateral military alliance with Spain, would like to see Madrid ultimately integrated into NATO. Such a step is controversial in Spanish politics and Washington should exercise patience. Spain has done much over the past 40 months to reinforce the cause of the Western democracies. Those democracies should now be eager to do what they can to reinforce democracy in Spain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter's Big Throw

There is an air of desperation about President Carter's sudden decision to go to the Middle East to try to persuade President Sadat and Mr. Begin to salvage the Camp David agreement. We hope that agreement is close enough for his personal presence to bring a result which could not otherwise be achieved. The outcome of Mr. Begin's meetings with Mr. Carter in Washington seemed to do little to encourage such hopes. Nevertheless, U.S. officials did place great emphasis on new proposals that had been put to Mr. Begin.

Perhaps Israel's reaction was encouraging. President Sadat may well be even harder to budge on the main points of difference than Mr. Begin. . . Mr. Carter is going to the Middle East against a background of conflicting statements about military action to safeguard oil supplies. He is following a characteristic policy of "go anywhere, do anything" for peace. If he pulls it off, against all the apparent odds, he will have implanted a desperately needed element of stability. On the other hand, after such an investment of prestige and such a confession of alarm, if he fails to achieve a resounding success, he will have made things worse. Less spectacular diplomacy, carried out by the men he appointed to do such work, would have been better. In any case, his whole defense and foreign policy is badly faulted. It is not the president's job to be on 24-hour standby to pull chestnuts out of the fire.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

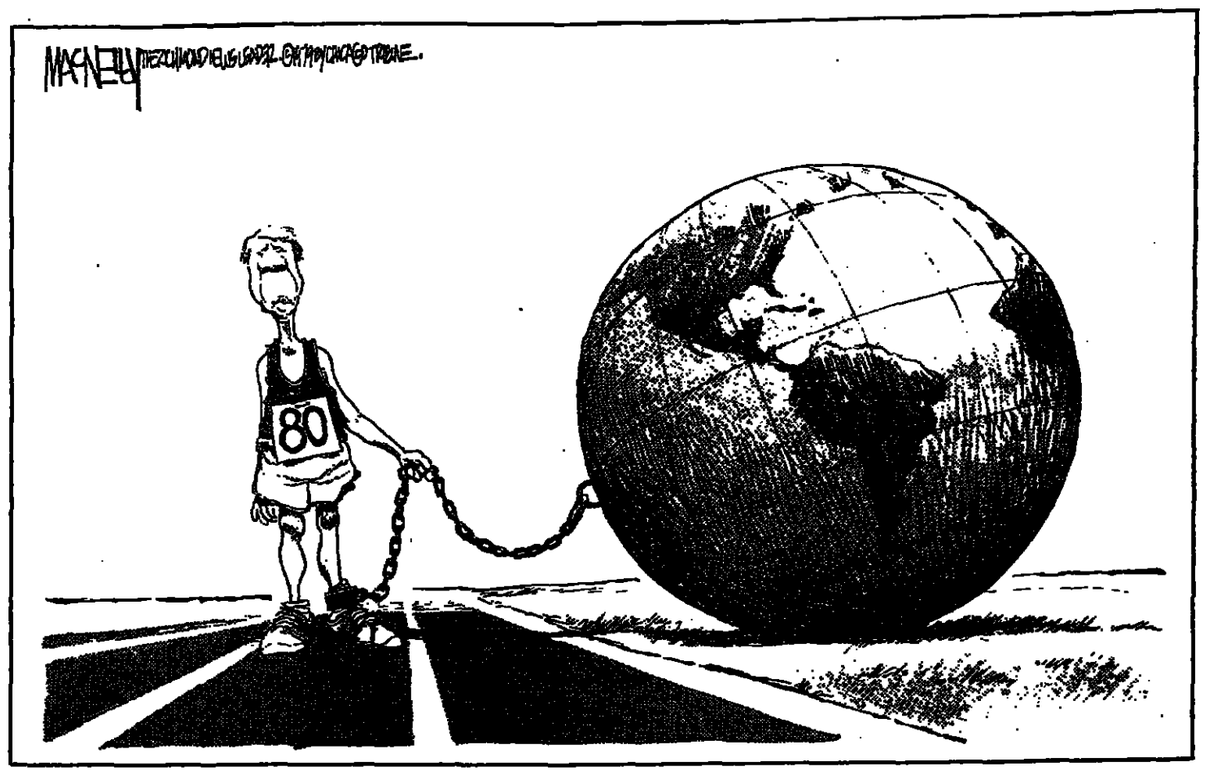
March 7, 1904

PARIS — The question of music critics has again been raised by the New York Herald, which observed in an editorial: "Almost any reporter is preferable to the egotistical, self-opinionated 'long-haired critics' whose day has passed. Eventually he will be as extinct as is the dodo bird. Musical museums will set up his skeleton, possibly, for coming generations of opera-goers to observe and ask, 'My! What's that?' and future lecturers on the curious in creation will tell amused audiences about the queer doings of the music critic in real life."

Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1929

PARIS — When the Chamber of Deputies discusses the supplementary credits bill, they will discuss the clauses concerning the restoration of church property and the re-establishment of certain missionary bodies in France separately from the main bill, thereby averting the parliamentary battle threatened by the parties of the left. Premier Poincare says that if forced to resign he will decline to form a new cabinet. It is not expected that this will happen, in view of the importance of a number of international problems now under discussion.



Warsaw Regime Braces for Papal Visit

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Edward Gierek, the head of the Polish Communist Party is not Shapur Bakhtiar, the unfortunate former premier of Iran. Nor, for that matter, does John Paul II have anything in common with the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. However, a leader of Poland's democratic dissidents confided recently, the pope's planned trip to Poland will, in its way, be just as important historically as the mullah's return to Iran.

For Karol Wojtyla, the former archbishop of Cracow, will be going back home shortly under the name he has borne since October as the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The visit, which has been scheduled by the Vatican and by the bishops of Poland for May 13, 14, and 15 — and put off by Warsaw until June 2 — really began Jan. 24, the day that the idea of the pope's trip to Poland headed the agenda of the summit talks between Mr. Gierek and the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

Main Topic

The pope's forthcoming trip has since been the main topic of conversation throughout the country, inflaming some and provoking no end of trouble within the ruling circles of the Communist Party, without finding its way into the official press. The first visit of a pope — and what is more, of the first Polish pope — to a Communist country is more than a simple sentimental event, and it has greater importance than the protocol visit of a foreign head of state to Poland.

Twice before, in 1966 and 1976, Warsaw refused to allow a pope — Paul VI — to visit the country. The reason was that Communist authorities were afraid of being overwhelmed by the enthusiasm of the Catholic population. Today, however, Warsaw is up agains the wall and cannot refuse the right to come home to a Polish pope even though it has all the more reason to fear an extraordionary, even a delirious, reaction of the population.

Five months before the pope's visit — even before the principle of a papal voyage had been agreed to — all habitable quarters within a radus of 150 kilometers from Cracow had been solidly booked. And the authorities reserved for themselves all the hotel rooms in the area. Millions of visitors are expected, creating a series of logistic problems — hygiene, food supplies, transportation and sleeping quarters (a giant tent city is being planned) — in a country where a simple country fair already poses some difficulaties of lodging and restauration.

Political Problems

But these questions are insignificant compared to the political problems for Warsaw, which considers the pope's visit a major challenge. For Mr. Gierek and his friends know that the coming of John Paul II will greatly increase the power of the church, whose singlular monopoly of judgment on moral issues is increasingly hard to take for the arbitrary and theistic state which, by definition, does not accept to share its power.

The Communist Party got a little taste to what it may expect in June just last month when on Candlemas Day, Feb. 2, millions of Poles went to church to attend special masses for the pope. They chanted a prayer prepared by the nation's bishops, saying that the pope "must bring aid, not only to Catholic Poland, but to the entire East of Europe." And that is quite a program in itself.

Since then, something new has cropped up which is not likely to ease the situation.

Catholics in other Eastern European countries have made known their determination to be present during the papal visit, the outstanding event of their generation. They will come from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and from Lithuania, particularly Lithuania, where the Catholic church still represents a powerful force, the only real opposition to Communist power.

The activity of the democratic opposition within Poland also has been stimulated by the announcement of the pope's visit. A joint petition by the Human Rights Committee and the Catholic Self-Defense Committee urges the Warsaw authorities to "state publicly and officially that the pontiff may — freely and at all times — return to Poland and travel freely within his own country."

The petition also urges the Polish press to "publish complete and uncensored information" concerning the pope's schedule in Poland. It also suggests that a legal holidy be declared during the pope's stay so that the largest possible number of Poles may participate in the ceremonies.

Scholars Are Busy

Nothwithstanding the details, the most delicate aspect of the papal visit remains the symbolic meaning of the trip. If the pope's trip had taken place in May it would have coincided with the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the death of Saint Stalinslaw, the patron of Catholic Poland and one of the first bishops of Cracow.

And Stanislaw Szczepanowski, who was decapitated because of his opposition to the absolute rule of King Boleslav the Bold, has always been revered as the symbol of the rights of the Polish people, if not simply of the rights of man, depending on the interpretation of the historical context.

While the pope considers Saint Stanislaw to be "a spokesman for the most essential rights of the human person. . ." certain Polish scholars are busy trying to prove that this is a false interpretation of history. The Bishop Stanislaw, these scholars say, betrayed his own king to seek aid from a German emperor.

Whatever the truth may be, it is always legend that wins out and the pope's presence in Poland on the anniversary of Saint Stanislaw's death would necessarily have been exploited by all those — Catholic or not — who believe in certain human values that are absolutely irreconcilable with the ideas that the totalitarian authorities have abouty the pursuit of happiness.

The authorities thought it best, for example, that the people should not find out what the pope said about Saint Stanislaw in his Christmas message to the parish of Cracow. The simply censored all mention of the saint from the papal letter.

Theoretically, the regime had the power to prevent any visit by the pope. But, in fact, it would not have dreamed of doing that, for it would have led to a confrontation with the population and with the church which will not willingly see the gates of the most Catholic nation of Europe and of the Communist world shut to the pope, the former bishop of Cracow.

After Turmoil

Finally, after much turmoil and bitter debate, which divided the highest authorities in the Communist Party's ruling circle, Warsaw suggested a way of breaking the deadlock: It would change the date of the pope's visit from May 13 to June 2.

This seemingly clever idea, meant to save face for the Communist regime, is nothing less than grotesque, for whatever date is chosen, this year will remain the anniversary year of Saint Stanislaw.

From the start, it was clear that Mr. Gierek had only one reasonable way to act: to smile in the fact of adversity and to try to make the most of a difficult situation. Thus, he may yet come out of it a winner.

He could, for example, demand that the church collaborate with the authorities to assure that the visit remains respectable, under control and that it does not become intolerable for the regime. Then he would feel freer about asking that the church participate in the government's efforts to get the population moving and working so that it may overcome the worst crisis that the Communist regime has known since the end of the war.

Stagnant Economy

According to official statistics, last year, the economy was stagnant for the first time since 1945 and many Polish workers suffered a real loss of income. The severe and disastrous winter combined with the state's inability to react intelligently have only made matters worse. For these reasons, Mr. Gierek has an absolute need of a period of calm and end to all the unrest. To obtain this calm, to soothe the unrest of a desperate and hostile population, the Communist chief must be able to rely on the help and cooperation of the church. The future of his regime may well depend on that.

"The pope's extravagant welcome in Mexico will appear to have been a simple village ceremony when compared to what he will get when he comes home," a Polish observer confided.

John Paul II has let it be known that he would like to visit Warsaw, Cracow, Gniezno, which in 970 was the first capital of Poland, and the sanctuary of the Black Virgin in Czestochowa, where hundreds of thousands of Poles go on a pilgrimage ever year.

Difficult to pronounce outside of Poland, this name Czestochowa, but it has been part of Polish history for centuries, and as of the month of June, it may belong to the history of the world.

Is U.S. Closer to a Recession?

By David Broder

WASHINGTON — It is the official judgment of the Carter administration that the country is not headed for a recession. That judgment is not provably wrong, but there is a growing possibility that it may be found in error. And if it is, not just this government, but this country, faces a rather wrenching readjustment in its thinking.

To their credit, administration economists have been saying for months that the U.S. economy will slow down this year. They have been planning for it and budgeting to bring it about. But, unlike most outside economists, they have denied there will be a recession — a period of at least six months of stagnation or shrinkage in jobs and output.

But, at this point, the risk of recession looks greater than it did even six weeks ago, when the Carter administration made its forecasts for the year. Fuel and food prices have pushed inflation to even higher levels; consumer confidence has been impaired; some elements of the economy are overheated, while others are cooling too fast for comfort.

It may be that the administration and the country — both of which are overdue for a bit of luck — may avoid seeing this fragile structure tip into economic decline, but it would not be prudent to bet on it.

And a change in the economic outlook would require major readjustments in political rhetoric and strategy. Nowhere is that more evident than in that current centerpiece of political debate, the balanced federal budget.

President Carter has pledged to achieve that goal by fiscal 1981. His critics, who say they don't trust him or the Congress to keep that pledge, would like to nail that requirement into the Constitution and keep it there forever more.

But if a recession hits later this year, you can forget about budget-balancing. As Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, has pointed out, "When unemployment goes up only 1 percentage point, the deficit swells by some $20 billion." And a 1 percent unemployment increase would be a "mild" recession. A serious dip could double or triple that figure.

Irony

Ironically, the public officials who are most likely to get caught in a severe political bind if the economy slips into a recession are the very ones who have been most vocal in demanding the federal budget balance its books.

I refer, of course, to the state legislators who have been merrily passing resolutions calling on Congress to initiate a balanced-budget amendment or convene a constitutional convention for that purpose.

As Richard P. Nathan of the Brookings Institution (a Republican who is no defender of Carter policies) has pointed out, the clamor for fiscal conservatism has already brought a significant turnabout in federal aid to states and local governments. After rising steadily for many years, "nonwelfare grants from the federal government to states and localities are projected [by the Carter budget] to decline in real [inflation-adjusted] terms by 3.3 percent in 1979 and by 6.8 percent in 1980."

"These declines," Nathan says, "are unprecedented in recent experience," and would put pressure on state and local budgets even in a healthy economy.

But "ironically," as he points out, "the biggest reductions come in the programs expanded in 1977 to fight the last recession, just as the next recession is about to poke its head up on the economic horizon."

"The effect of these reductions," Nathan notes, "is going to hit very hard about a year from now if the 1980 budget is enacted in close to its present form. Assuming there is a recession late this year or early next, with rising unemployment, lowered local tax receipts, and simultaneously higher prices, these cuts in federal grants are bound to cause especially severe problems for the nation's most distressed cities. This is so because the federal grant-in-aid programs most affected by the cut backs in 1979 and 1980 are also the programs best targeted on community distress — CETA public servic e jobs, local public works and the anti-recession fiscal assistance program."

It is not difficult to imagine 1980 politics dominated by a different set of issues than those which now dominate the economic debate — providing yet another challenge to the agility of the Carter administration and its rivals.

Letters

Kidding?

Joseph Kraft, in "Recouping the Disaster" (IHT, Feb. 21) has to be kidding. Bring Henry Kissinger back?

He has failed two administrations in every major overseas crisis including Vietnam and the Middle East, and in spite of the much publicized but ineffective "shuttles."

But a grateful nation has bestowed wealth, fame and a hallowed place in Eastern seaboard chic society to the former Rockefeller aide and secretary of state. That should be enough.

The basic issues are the same in the Middle East as they were when Kissinger tried to solve them: autonomy for the displaced Palestinians and the impossibility for the Israelis to accept the Egyptian proposal.

Mr. Kissinger may also be going to Washington, we hear, as the senator from New York. . . Let's leave it at that. It's the U.S. way.

But let's keep Mr. Kissinger on the New York-to-Washington shuttle and leave the Mideast shuttle to others who have half a chance.

W.B. ALLIN.

Rolle, Switzerland.

On Keeping Camp David From Dying

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Alive but not well is the current state of the negotiations to fulfill the Camp David accords for peace between Israel and Egypt. On the Israeli side, Mr. Begin, by inflating an essentially legalistic issue, has cleared an internal political hurdle.

But on the Egyptian side, President Sadat still faces the far higher hurdle posed by hostility in the Arab world. President Carter's decision to visit Cairo this week represents an effort to help him clear that obstacle.

To a large extent external developments caused the deterioration of the Camp David accords, signed so exultantly by President Carter and Messrs. Begin and Sadat in September. Most important, there was the downfall of the shah of Iran.

Iran has now become a source of money, arms and moral support for the most intransigent opponent of the Camp David accords, the Palestine Liberation Organization. The revival of the PLO, moreover, is only the final act of a tilt that swept the whole Arab world as the shah slipped slowly from power.

As the shah's downfall began, Iraq, which had formerly been on guard against Iran, re-entered the world of Arab politics. The Iraqis stopped accusing all other states of being soft on Israel and moved toward an accommodation with their neighbor, Syria.

The Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement proved a pole of attraction for the monarchical regimes wary of Camp David to begin with and fearful of what was happening to the shah — Jordan and Saudi Arabia. At the Baghdad summit in November, all of those countries and the rest of the Arab world — minus Egypt — joined in a strong condemnation of the Camp David accords.

Baghdad had a direct impact on President Sadat's stance. In continuing negotiations to fill out the details of Camp David, he felt obliged to show that he was not selling out the cause of the Palestinians, which is what end his emissaries sought to give assurances on three issues previously left vague.

First they wanted relief from the clause in Article 6 of the proposed peace treaty which gave the treaty with Israel primacy over all of Egypt's other treaties, including those with the Arab states. Secondly, they wanted some assurance that fulfillment of the bilateral accord with Israel would be accompanied by Israeli action to give autonomy to the Palestinian Arabs living on two bits of land currently occupied by Israel — the West Bank, which had been taken from Jordan in the 1967 war, and the Gaza Strip, which had been taken from Egypt at the same time.

U.S. officials, afraid to upset the apple cart, got the Egyptians to agree that the treaty language would be kept intact. But they agreed to Egyptian insistence that there be side memoranda interpreting the treaty. The side memoranda stipulated that Egypt was not abandoning previous treaties with the Arab world, and asserted that there should be linkage between peace with Israel and autonomy for the Palestinians.

The U.S. position caused great political problems for Mr. Begin, especially among his own hard-line followers in the majority. They saw events in Iran proved that Sadat could easily be swept from power in Egypt. Therefore they opposed any steps which eased Egypt's obligation under the treaty with Israel.

In these conditions Mr. Begin singled out as the "heart and soul" of the matter the clause in Article 6 asserting the primacy of Egypt's treaty with Israel. By holding fast by threatening a breakdown in the whole procedure, he was apparently able to win some softening of the U.S. interpretation in the side memorandum covering that article. He put the softer version to the Israeli Cabinet and won their acceptance.

That put the ball in the Egyptian court. Apparently the Israelis had agreed to target dates for steps toward autonomy for the Palestinians, particularly in Gaza, the area which Egypt once administered. Mr. Sadat may be in position to say that under the present arrangements he gets far more for the Palestinians than anybody else ever did.

Still he needs all the help he can get to make the agreement palatable to Arab opinion. Mr. Carter's visit may provide that help and dramatize the drama and excitement Sadat always likes as a cover for concessions.

In these conditions a real breakthrough is far from certain, but one hopeful factor has asserted itself. Carter, Begin and Sadat are all making strong efforts to save Camp David, if only because scuttling would be political disaster for all of them.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Daily except Sunday.
In U.S.A. — Subscription price $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231

Sign Language

'Happy VD Clinic' Is Not 'Last Resort'

By George McArthur

BANGKOK — The towering and gilded Shwedagon Pagoda in Rangoon is one of the world's most impressive Buddhist shrines, and visitors are instructed to be properly respectful.

At the entrance is a small hand-painted sign saying, in English, "Foot Wearing Prohibited."

The sign has been there for years, a continuing reminder that the English language and the mysterious East often make an odd couple.

There is this warning in English on the wall of a remote restaurant in Bali: "You must be well dressed on the road. Violating this rule you will be seized and confiscated."

The tired tourist jaded with pagodas, snake farms and temple dances comes back to the King Hotel in Bangkok to be told bluntly by a sign in the elevator: "Please keep clean."

An Indonesian hotel has this sign tacked to the wall: "Switch on the electricity and then press bottom if you want to call the servant."

Collecting such oddities is a game played by many travelers in Asia. An advertising executive in Hong Kong returned with this example from his Bangkok hotel:

"Please beware of your bed companion either boy or girl when you bring into your room. Whenever you are distracted, he or she might steel your valuable property."

The Japanese are famous for their odd use of English. In the mountain resort of Karuizawa oldtimers recall a sign saying, "Please do not enter. This is a park for some old ladies."

In the Thai resort town of Pattaya an international hotel chain commissioned a local agency to produce an advertisement of suitable grandeur. The embarrassing result labeled the hotel "Pattaya's last resort."

When the authorities in Malaysia opened a swank mountaintop gambling resort they naturally enough put out a brochure in English. It urged visitors to come up and enjoy "Russian roulette."

Often such ads display unwitting candor. Who could resist the Kuala Lumpur restaurant that advertised, "We have a new chef and better food."

On a hot and dusty street in the Burmese temple city of Pagan, a hand-painted sign nailed to a tree advertises the "Soe Soe Chinese Restaurant." The owner is telling it like it is.

Those with a Jewish sense of humor will appreciate the "Lean Goy Trading Co." in Penang.

On South Moat Road in Mandalay there is a sign saying "Be kind to animals by not eating them."

Thailand offers the perfect headquarters for extremist women's liberation members. It is a village near the Mekong River named Ban Men.

English-speaking bankers might well be attracted by an impressively named establishment in Jakarta. It is the First National Massage Parlor.

Mr. Porn to You

Visitors to Thailand should be forewarned that Porn is a common family name. It is nonetheless disconcerting to encounter the Porn Beauty Shop.

The yellow pages produce some unexpected entries.

In Hong Kong there is the Sincere Underwear Co., the Charming Garments Co. and the Hung Fat Brassiere Co. There is also a Plastic Bacon Factory.

In Taiwan there is the Happy VD Clinic.

In Bangkok there is a gymnasium that advertises "more than 50 lady boxers for sparring partners," and a massage parlor that claims to be the only one in the world using Vitamin C soap. What Vitamin C soap is supposed to accomplish is not specified.

© Los Angeles Times

Waverley Root

Rosemary: A Spicy Herbal History of Controversy

PARIS — Elizabeth David, a cookbook author with whom it is hard to disagree, is nevertheless hard on an herb which I happen to like — rosemary.

"With sage," she wrote of it in "Spices, Salt and Aromatics in the English Kitchen," "this herb figures in my kitchen as a decoration only — with their gray-green and reddish leaves both herbs are beautiful in a jug of country flowers but in cooking I don't want either. Many Italians stuff joints of lamb and pork almost to bursting with rosemary, and the result is perfectly awful. The meat is drowned in the acrid taste of the herb and the spiky little leaves get stuck between your teeth. Once, in an out-of-doors Capri cafe I saw an old woman basting her fish — with a bunch of rosemary dipping in olive oil. That's about as much of rosemary as, personally, I want."

I find this estimate all the more surprising because Elizabeth David is an expert on Italian cooking, and it seems to be the Italians who are today the greatest devotees of rosemary in the West. One of my more vivid food memories is of stopping at a restaurant on the express highway at Frascati. I resigned myself to the prospect of, as Miss David would put it, a perfectly awful meal. I was served a superb *porchetta* (roast pork) seasoned subtilely with rosemary, whose fragrance, not at all acrid, had perfectly penetrated the perfumed flesh of the pork.

Florence, great *porchetta* country, uses rosemary with it too, but this is an herb perhaps commoner in Rome. It is not Rome's characteristic herb (wild mint is) but it is honored there. The classic Easter dish of Rome, *abbacchio* (suckling lamb), is not authentically Roman unless it is flavored with rosemary. Everywhere in Italy rosemary turns up in rice dishes. I presume that its favor there can be explained by two factors: first, the great skill Italians show in growing such plants; second, the great skill they show in the kitchen in dealing delicately with strong flavors.

Christian Legend

"This spice [sic] quickly becomes brutal, difficult to handle," warned Louis Lagriffe in "Le Livre des epices, des condiments et des aromates." "It blankets all other flavors, stifles its cousin, thyme, with its wild incense. Take care!"

A Christian legend attributes the odor of rosemary to a stop made by the Holy Family during the flight into Egypt, when the Virgin Mary spread the clothes of the infant Jesus on a rosemary bush to dry; as a result, in the words of the poet John Oxenham, "that bush forthgives, the faint, rare, sacred sweet of Him." Was it during the same wayside stop that the Virgin flung her scarf over one of the bushes, whose flowers acquired from it their sky-blue hue? It used to be said that rosemary never grew taller than the stature of Jesus when he was on earth, in which case he must have been seven feet tall; after the age of 33 (Christ's age when he was crucified), it is further explained, rosemary never grows taller, only wider.

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance: pray you love, remember," sang Ophelia. It stood for remembrance long before her time. Perhaps the Egyptians had other reasons for putting bunches of rosemary in their tombs, but we know that in the case of the ancient Romans this was why they placed rosemary in the hands of their dead. In Australia today, a sprig of rosemary is tucked into the buttonhole on Anzac Day, in memory of the fallen.

Rosemary had played two symbolic roles which might seem incompatible: in Athens and in Rome it stood for love (and so for life) and it stood also for death. Maids of honor carried rosemary at weddings; branches of the plant were laid on coffins. Shakespeare succeeded in combining both symbolisms when Friar Lawrence, regarding the body of Juliet, not yet really dead, exhorted those present:

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair corse; and as the custom is,
In all her best array bear her to church

This was followed by the stage direction: "They all but the Nurse go forth, casting rosemary on her."

Rosemary is a native of the Mediterranean region, where it likes arid growing conditions along the seashore. It seems to prefer watering only by the evanescent humidity which drifts in from the sea. Its name comes from the Latin *ros maris* or *rosmarinus*, "dew of the sea." Pliny explained that rosemary grew in places where there was a good deal of dew, whose plenty in his part of the world may be attributed to the proximity of the sea: it is true that rosemary is never so richly flavored as when it grows by the ocean. The name was depaganized, so to speak, at the period when the cult of the Virgin caused the names of many plants which even vaguely suggested hers to be revised. Thus *ros*, dew, was reborn as "rose," and *maris* or *murinus*, sea, as "Mary."

Rosemary is a useful herb to have at hand, it goes so well. Elizabeth David notwithstanding, with so many foods — stews, fish, game (remember the Christmas carol which glorifies the boar's head "bedecked with bays and rosemary"). Its pungency counteracts the sometimes woolly taste of mature mutton. A useful rule of thumb is that it goes well with pale meats. "I like it particularly with veal and chicken," wrote Violet Stevenson in "A Modern Herbal." "I have eaten it with goat and when meat was scarce and we lived off the land I always used it with squirrel."

There are many reasons for which you might want to have rosemary at your beck and call: Carrying a sprig of it wards off evil. It foils black magic and thwarts the evil eye. You can use its wood to make lutes and carpenters' rules. It repells moths and prevents baldness. A branch carried to bed protects you from nightmares. And fairies use its blossoms for cradles, which amuses the children.

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Films in Paris

Mao 'Re-Education' Program

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 6 (IHT) — "Prisonniers de Mao" (at the Elysées Lincoln, the Quintette and the Imperial 13) is Jean Pasqualini's account of his seven-year imprisonment in Communist China brought to the screen. This austere and moving film, shot in Hong Kong and Taiwan by Vera Belmont under his supervision, permits as informative a glimpse behind the bamboo curtain as the cinema has ever disclosed.

Pasqualini's case is unusual, but his record of his experience provides a vivid picture of existence in general during the Mao regime. The son of a Chinese mother and a Corsican father, he was and is a French citizen. Prior to the Communist takeover he worked as an interpreter for the Americans and French in Peking. He was married to a Chinese by whom he had a child.

He endured the new order without protest, merely grumbling to his wife about the denunciation letterboxes on every corner and the police surveillance. When in 1957 a strenuous brainwashing drive was inaugurated, he was regarded as a dangerous, alien element, and was arrested and sentenced to 12 years in a "re-education" camp.

In captivity he — like millions of accused "counter-revolutionaries" — makes public confession of guilt, conforms to all stipulations, can recite the double-talk of the Maoist creed in his sleep, complies to all orders, obeys all orders and does not bat an eyelash when another inmate is executed for homosexuality before his comrades.

Death-Camp Experience

Falling ill, he is in a more perilous situation. Ailing convicts are shipped to another camp — a death camp — where they are worked harder, fed less and soon expire. His companions there are resigned to their fates, but hope that he will be liberated and go forth to tell their story, for they are aware that false reports of the marvels of new China are appearing in the foreign press. They share their meager rations with him and when police resumes diplomatic relations with Peking his case is reviewed. He is released and sent into exile, but he must leave his wife and child behind.

Vera Belmont, employing the documentary frame for exposition, has dramatized Pasqualini's story with remarkable proficiency. Combined with her film to the monotonous narrative that Alexander Ford distilled from Solzhenitsyn's "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" and the range of her adaptation becomes boldly apparent.

Pasqualini survived as the leaf-insect survives, by the perfection of its protective disguise. The Belmont treatment reveals both the assumed mask and the agony of the man who must wear it to live. There is cool objectivity to the approach, no spasms of indignation disrupting the presentation of facts and details. But what lies behind the surface facts and details is subtly exposed. The scene of visiting day at the camps — with relatives mumbling cautiously to the prisoners as the guards and inspectors stand watch, with one visitor being humiliatingly reprimanded for bringing gifts of food, and with the little boy, a medium of official ventriloquism, shouting Mao slogans at his captive father — is of infinite pathos.

The acting accomplishes the purposes of fine acting, being entirely persuasive. The story unfolds with authority and urgency that are exceptional in these days of muddle-headed movies with nothing to say and fumbling in saying it. Here is a significant human document of inestimable value and a motion picture of artistic distinction.

* * *

"Bloodbrothers" of Robert Mulligan (at the Mercury and the Studio Medicis in English) is a saga of working-class, Italo-American family problems.

The boy, fresh from high school, is being poured into the traditional blue-collar mold. He is to join his brothers as a construction laborer and to share their crude "macho" pastimes: women, drink and barroom brawls. Fond as he is of his relations, their life-style repulses him and the scenario concerns his struggle to break the stranglehold and to make his independent way. The realization of the story is in the form of a slam-bang melodrama, with tough talk and violent action substituting for missing dramatic force. Much of it is hammily overacted, but Richard Gere, remembered from "Looking For Mr. Goodbar," scores as the lad who longs for freedom.

* * *

Reinhard Hauff's "Messer im Kopf," seen at the Paris festival last autumn, is now at the Marivaux, the Matignon and the Racine in its original version. A plodding, enigmatic tale of amnesia and foggy leftist German politics, it has been staged in the terms of a fruitless investigation. A research scientist has been wounded in the head during a police raid on a nest of terrorists. Due to brain damage he suffers loss of memory and can barely speak.

Was he an anarchist ringleader or was he an innocent bystander? The question is exhaustively pondered upon, but remains unanswered. What appears at the outset as a Pirandello dilemma about identity evaporates after a few reels into a set of vague speculations and it is uncertain whether the scientist's eventual tracking down of the policeman who fired on him is undertaken for personal or ideological reasons. Bruno Ganz impersonates the injured professor in a state of semi-coma.

"Le Candidat, Coco La Fleur" (at the Paramount Montmartre, the Palais des Arts and the Maxeville in Creole) is the first film from the Antilles, a political satire set in Guadeloupe.

The métropolitan authorities have chosen a deputy candidate for the forthcoming election, but, realizing that he stands little chance against the local Communist contender, they build up a second candidate, a certain Coco La Fleur, to split the voting. Coco is an easy-going, friendly chap, a general handyman, a teller of funny stories and the delight of women and children. He opens his campaign, drilled as a stiff party stooge, and with this imposture gets nowhere, but when, tiring of the dull game, he reverts to his natural self his popularity jumps at once. Robert Liensol plays the naive politico to sympathetic results and the comedy, swift, fresh and droll, is constantly entertaining.

The smaller nations are taking their place in the sun of international cinema, bringing with them a welcome novelty as they explore unfamiliar ground. The last months have seen several such arresting imports, among them Lino Broka's "Insiang" (from the Philippines); Perry Henzell's "The Harder They Come" (Jamaica); "Sun of Hyenas" of Rida Behi (Tunisia); Ahmed el Maanouni's "Alyam Alyam" (Morocco); Mustapha Derkaoui's "Quelques Evenements" (Morocco); Ousmane Sembane's "Ceddo" (Senegal); Dariush Mehrjiu's "The Cycle" (Iran) and Merzak Allouache's "Omar Gatlato" (Algeria).

Science

The Upside Downs of Bats

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — Bats hang upside down to reduce the stress on their dainty little hind legs, two Americans have concluded after a recent examination of 167 bat skeletons. Explained Princeton psychologist Joe Pylka, co-director of the study, in a telephone interview: "Most bats can't walk at all but amble sideways on the ground, swinging their webs in an uneven rhythm."

Bats developed this infirmity because of their peculiar method of gathering food. Using ultrasonic shrieks as sonar to track small insects in flight, they hurtle in and "use their webs to scoop up the insects and shift them into their mouths. The back legs are needed only to support the web and tail."

Legs being less susceptible to pulling than to pushing, bats hang, rather than stand, squat or crouch, Pylka avers.

Luckily the vampire bat, eeriest of all, has thigh bones "a third thicker than other bats" and is never to be seen ambling Quasimodo fashion through the fields. If it doesn't land directly on its prey to suck or lick its blood, the vampire bat will just walk up to it, in precise and even strides, Pylka says.

Sloths, he added, which also hang upside down, do so merely out of indolence, for if pressed they can walk, and in dire situations, trot.

Scottish Island Is on the Block

LONDON (AP) — The Scottish island of Iona, which had a crucial part in the early history of Christianity in the British Isles, is for sale.

The island, from which St. Columba began the conversion of Scotland in 563, is being marketed by the 12th Duke of Argyll to meet inheritance taxes. Realtors think that the price could be upward of £1 million (about $2 million).

Iona's population of 90 lives on farming, fishing and tourism. The island, 3½ miles by 1½ miles, lies in the Inner Hebrides in the Atlantic Ocean. Included in the deal is a 3,500-acre estate on the adjacent island of Mull.

Netsuke Record

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters) — A tiny ivory carving of a cockerel and a hen, about the size of a large walnut, today fetched £19,000 ($38,000) at Christie's auction rooms, a world record price for a Japanese netsuke or belt toggle. Honolulu dealer Bernard Hutig bought the piece, made in the 19th century by one of Japan's greatest ivory carvers, Kaigyokusai Masatsugu.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	29⅛	ACF	2.10	7.0	6	41	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
23¾	15½	AMF	1.24	7.8	7	121	16⅛	16	16	
32⅞	14⅞	AM Intl	.28	1.5	7	342	19⅛	18⅞	19½	
14¾	8⅝	APL	1	9.7		37	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.04	4.3	8	33	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
31⅞	19	ASA	1.	4.0		192	25	24½	24¾	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅝	ATO	.68	4.4	5	22	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.8	12	928	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
23¾	13	AcmeC	1.20	6.8	5	15	17⅞	17½	17½	
6¼	3⅛	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	16	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13	10⅛	AdaEx	1.26e	11.		33	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	AdmMl	.20e	4.4	6	7	4⅝	4½	4½	
45¾	33¼	AetnaLf	2.70	6.4	4	435	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	17⅛	Ahmans	1	4.9	4	27	20½	19¾	20½	+ ⅜
4	2	Alleen				8	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
31⅞	23⅛	AirPro	.60	2.3	9	101	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	5.3	10	19	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
15¼	11⅛	Akzona	.80	6.7	7	19	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
9½	7⅛	AlaP dpf.87		11.		29	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
102	87	AlaP pf 9.44		11.		z2300	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ 2⅜
87	73	AlaP pf 8.28		11		z100	76	76	76	
18	14½	Alasco	1.40	9.5	7	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.9	11	59	17¼	17	17	— ¼
40	17	Albony	1	3.0	9	167	33⅝	31⅞	32⅞	— 1⅜
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.6	11	15	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
46¾	26¾	Albertsn	1.20	3.1	8	35	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
37⅞	22¾	AlconA	2	5.6	5	209	35⅞	35⅜	35¾	
31⅜	21½	AlcoStd	1.40	6.0	5	15	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	6	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
26	14	AlleCp	1	4.6	8	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
15	4⅝	AllegAir			3	352	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.7		4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	AlloLd	1.28	7.8	8	13	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
38⅜	30	AllaL pf	3	9.0		1	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
19	15⅛	AllgPw	1.72	11.	8	x195	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	5.6	7	43	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
35	20⅝	Allergan	.50	2.0	11	64	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.4	7	230	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
15½	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.9	7	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
28	19⅝	AlldStr	1.50	6.8	6	109	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅜
38⅜	23⅝	AllisCh	1.70	5.7	5	96	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	10	AllrAu	.60b	4.7	8	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.4	7	4	16½	16½	16½	
54¾	38⅝	Alcoa	2.40	4.5	6	688	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅜
21	13⅝	AmlSup	1	6.1	150	40	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
53¼	32⅝	Amax	2.20	4.5	12	218	50	48⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜
129	83½	Amax pf5.25		4.4		3	120	120	120	— 1
50	38⅝	Amax pf	3	6.4		20	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅞	Amcord	1.20	6.5	6	21	18⅝	18½	18½	
26⅝	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.1	5	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
41¾	31	Amrc pf2.60		7.9		10	33	33	33	— ¾
33¼	23¼	AHess	1b	3.5	8	3667	29	28	28⅛	— ¾
73	54	AHes pf3.50		5.6		15	63	62¼	62¼	— ¾
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.4	3	324	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9¼	3¼	AmAir wt				142	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅞	19½	AAir pf 2.18		11.		326	20¼	20	20¼	
20½	12⅞	ABaker	1.20b	8.3	6	23	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
53	44	ABrnds	4	8.3	6	79	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	
31⅛	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75		8.9		713	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
29½	28⅝	ABrd pf2.67		9.2		297	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.5	7	189	35	34¾	34⅞	— ¼
20½	13½	ABldM	.70	4.9	7	8	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
43⅝	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.8	6	149	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	19¾	ACan pf1.75		8.3		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	17¼	ACredl	1.30	3.0	10	36	43¾	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.60	6.4	8	944	25¼	24¾	25	— ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl				20	10¼	10⅛	10½	
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08	4.6	9	20	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ¼
11¾	6⅝	ADualVt				5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24½	20⅛	AElPw	2.18	9.9	10	451	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
40⅝	27⅛	AmExp	1.60	5.4	7	456	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	AFamil	.40	3.2	6	244	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23½	19	AGlBd	1.96e	9.2		29	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
19	15½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		18	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	347	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
36¾	28⅝	AGIn pf1.80		5.4		26	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛	+ ¼
29½	23	AGIn pf .90		3.4		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
13	9⅞	AHerltLf	.48	4.4	7	x18	11	11	11	— ¼
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1	6.6	6	40	15⅛	15	15⅛	
32¾	2⅛	AHome	1.40	5.2	12	2714	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
142¾	117	AHome pf	2	1.7		1	120¼	120¼	120¼	
32⅝	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.8	10	285	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	AmInvst	.30	3.0	13	15	10	10	10	— ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.3	10	x79	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— 1
7⅛	4	AmMotrs			5	859	7	6½	6⅝	— ¼
47	36	ANatR	3	7.9	6	175	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.3	7	6	14	12⅛	12⅛	
53¼	33⅞	AStand	2.60	6.5	5	112	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
9⅞	6	ASterl	.32	4.7	8	105	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
44½	28⅜	AmStrs	2.24	5.0	7	573	u45¼	43⅞	45	+ 1⅛
64⅝	58½	ATT	5	8.1	8	1334	61½	61⅛	61⅞	
67⅞	61½	ATT pf	4	6.1		12	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	
50⅛	44⅞	ATT pf 3.74		7.9		231	47½	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
14½	11⅛	AWat pf1.25		11		z20	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	12	AWa 5pf1.25		10.		z20	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	6.2	5	20	16½	16¼	16¼	
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.4	5	29	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.7	9	10	31½	31½	31½	
20⅝	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.7	6	37	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
40	24⅝	AMPinc	.76	2.6	11	264	30	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
16½	12	Ampco	.50	4.3	7	10	14	14	14	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅞	Ampex			10	109	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
6⅞	2½	AmrepCp			16	2	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
19⅛	14½	Amstar	1.35	8.9	12	26	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
8	6⅝	Amst pf	.68	9.9		18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
45	29⅝	Amsted	1.72	4.8	7	55	36	35¾	35⅞	— ¼
31⅝	24¾	AnchrH	1.60	5.8	5	13	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.9	7	16	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.1	6	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	Anixter	.32	2.7	8	103	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.2	7	26	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
22½	8¾	ApldDig			8	139	9¾	9½	9⅝	
11	4	ApplMg			9	19	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
26⅝	17½	ArcataC	.96	4.0	7	36	23¾	23⅜	23¾	+ ¼
34⅝	28¾	Arcata pf	2	6.3		1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
27½	25	Arcata pf2.16		7.9		2	27½	27½	27½	
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	10	156	17	16⅝	16⅝	
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			6	112	9	6½	9	+ ⅜
21⅜	18⅝	ArizPS	1.88	9.2	7	105	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
114	104	ArizPpl	10.70	9.8		z30	109	108	109	
18	9⅛	ArkBst	.60b	5.1	5	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅞	ArkLGs	2.20	6.3	8	54	34⅝	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	ArlenRlty				30	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Armada			11	6	5⅝	d 5½	5½	— ⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	7.2	4	71	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
35½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	7.7		4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
21⅜	14⅞	ArmstCk	1	6.2	7	65	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	41½	ArmC pf3.75		8.5		z410	44	43	44	
32	19⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.3	4	46	23⅛	22¼	22½	+ ½
13⅞	7⅞	ArrowE	.20r	1.7	5	51	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
23⅛	12	Arvin	1	6.9	4	42	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.3		7	24⅛	24	24	— ⅜
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.2	11	345	18½	18¼	18¼	
39⅜	31	AshlOil s	1.60	4.2	6	99	38¼	37½	37⅝	— ½
25⅝	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.7	7	89	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
21	13	Athlone	1.20	6.1	5	29	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅛	AtCyEl	1.74	9.0	9	136	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
61⅛	43⅛	AtlRich	2.80	4.8	9	729	58⅝	57¾	57⅞	— ⅛
206	152	AtlRc pf	3	1.5		4	196½	196½	196½	— 2½
73	51⅞	AtlRc pf2.80		4.1		6	69	69	69	
14⅛	9½	AtlasCp				9	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
36⅜	23⅞	AutoDta	.52	1.7	15	773	30¼	30	30	
35	18½	AvcoCp	1	4.9	2	236	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.8		2	54	54	54	
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.1	9	28	16¾	16½	16¾	
23⅝	13¾	Avnet	.80	4.6	6	73	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
63	44⅝	Avon	2.60	5.5	12	491	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ½
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mtg				14	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Bache	.40c	5.3	5	77	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.3	12	791	34	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	BaldwU	1.20	5.9	5	8	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
36⅞	25¼	BldU pf2.06		6.7		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
28⅜	20½	BallCp	1.20	5.5	5	9	22½	22	22	
71¼	18⅝	BallyMf	.10	.7	24	2665	62⅞	60⅝	60⅞	— 1¼
27⅞	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	9.3	7	x296	24¾	24½	24½	
53½	46	Balt pfB4.50		9.6		z210	48	47	47	+ ⅛
26⅛	17⅞	BanCal	.92	4.8	5	13	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	Bandag	.60	4.6	8	28	13	12⅞	13	
31⅜	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	2.8	4	12	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	25	BanP pf	2	6.9		6	29	29	29	
38	30½	BnkNY	2.44a	7.3	5	6	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	BkrfVo	1.04	7.6	5	74	14⅛	d13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	20⅞	BnkAm	1.10	4.4	7	1281	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
40	32⅝	BankTr	3	8.8	5	64	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
29½	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50		9.4		1	26½	26½	26½	
21⅜	8½	Banner	.12	.9	13	76	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
29½	21¾	Barber	1.60	6.0	9	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	10¼	BardCR	.32	2.5	11	98	13¼	13	13	
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.3	7	53	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.9	10	32	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ½
65⅝	35½	BatesM	.80	1.3	60	22	59⅝	59⅝	59½	+ ⅛
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.7	7	x87	37	36½	36½	— ⅜
49⅜	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.4	13	497	36½	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	BayCalP			8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22¼	18⅞	BaySfG	1.96	10.	8	6	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
33¾	24¾	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	14	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
28⅛	21⅞	BeatFd	1.08	4.9	9	1153	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
58⅝	46⅝	BeatF pf3.38		7.2		62	47	47	47	— ⅛
25⅞	21¼	Beckm	.28	1.2	15	161	23¼	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
41	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.7	11	153	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
31½	20	Beech	.92	3.6	8	322	26½	24¾	25⅞	— ⅞
6⅛	2⅝	Beker				194	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	3.0	6	45	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ½
26½	19¼	Belden	1.44	6.3	5	5	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
9	5¾	BeldnH	.36b	4.3	9	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	14¾	BellHow	.96	6.3	7	196	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
9⅛	4½	BellInd	.12a	1.7	5	202	7½	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
55⅜	47⅛	BellCd	4.56	8.3	7	2	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ½
24⅜	15½	Bemis	1.40	6.4	6	14	22	22	22	— ⅛
43⅛	33⅛	Bendix	2.56	6.4	7	147	40⅛	39	40⅛	+ ⅜
26⅞	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.9	5	159	23¼	22½	22¾	
52¼	43	Benef pf4.50		10.		z20	44	44	44	
115½	96¼	Benef pf5.50		5.4		z80	102	101	101	— 2
5⅝	2½	BengtB			9	51	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			7	127	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	8	359	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅛	BethStl	1.40	6.5	4	308	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
40⅞	29	BigThr	.80	2.3	12	39	35½	35	35	— ⅜
17⅞	14½	Binney	.80	5.2	8	15	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	17⅛	BisFSL	1	4.7	5	29	21½	20⅝	21½	+ 1⅛
21¾	14⅞	BlackDr	.68	3.4	11	585	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
32	18½	BlairJn	1.28	4.9	6	19	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	6.4	7	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.9		84	23¾	22⅞	23	— ½
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.7	6	237	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
9¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.1	6	x40	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			5	40	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
79⅞	32⅝	Boein	1.50	2.3	9	1974	67⅛	65	65⅝	— 1¾
33½	22⅞	BoiseC	1.50	4.9	6	178	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
31⅜	24⅝	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	204	25⅞	25½	25⅝	
34⅜	25¾	BorgW	2	7.0	5	39	28¾	28½	28½	
9⅞	2¾	Bormns	.05e	.7	4	24	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅞	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	11.	8	58	23⅜	23	23	
12⅝	10⅝	BosE pr1.17		11.		17	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
15	13¼	BosE pr1.46		11.		17	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.36	3.4	5	345	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.9	9	154	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅞
31¼	24⅝	BrigSt	1.08	4.2	9	97	27⅛	26	26	— ⅞
40⅝	28	BrisIM	1.44	4.3	11	767	33¼	33	33⅛	
21½	13¼	BritPet	.43e	2.0	9	864	21¼	21	21	— ¼
18½	15⅞	BrkwGl	1.08	6.5	8	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
21½	18⅝	BkUG	1.90	9.7	6	18	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
23¾	10	BwnShp	.80b	4.1	5	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
18	7¼	Brown	.30	1.7	6	33	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
30	22½	BwnGp	1.80	7.5	6	x53	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ¼
16	10⅛	BwnFer	.60	4.4	10	92	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.9	6	107	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk pf2.40		8.2		2	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
29	18¾	BrushW	1.60	6.0	6	5	27⅜	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
21⅝	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.0	7	226	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
36¼	22	BufFo	1.80	6.9	6	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
10¼	5¼	Bulova				11	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.6	5	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21½	17¾	BunkrH	1.86	9.7		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22¾	9½	BunkR	.50	2.4	7	325	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅞
25½	18	BnkR pf1.50		6.5		27	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
22⅞	16¾	BurlInd	1.40	8.1	7	911	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.5	5	213	40	39⅝	39¾	— ¼
7¾	6⅝	BrlNo pf .55		8.1		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
47	36	BrlNo pf2.85		7.1		101	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	
23¾	15½	Burndy	.88	4.0	9	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
11¾	2⅛	BrnsRL	.20	5.9		301	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	2	3.1	11	425	65⅞	65¼	65⅜	— ⅜
14½	14	Butlerin	s.80	5.7	6	13	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
16½	6⅞	Buttes				60	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
		— C—C—C —								
64¾	43¾	CBS	2.60	5.2	7	293	50¼	49⅞	50	+ ⅜
11⅝	4⅝	CCI			4	94	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ¼
16¾	10	CI Rty	.10e	.6		44	u17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
37½	29	CIT	2.40	7.6	8	x773	31⅞	31⅝	31¾	+ ⅛
15½	8	CLC	.24	2.0	21	27	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	237	12	11⅝	12	
18½	13¾	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		43	16⅝	16½	16½	
12⅝	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	9.3		5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
55	44⅛	CPC	2.70	5.3	8	33	51	50½	50⅝	— ⅜
18	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	10.	8	9	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
21⅛	14¾	CTS	.70	4.0	7	79	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.40	4.1	7	190	34½	34	34¼	+ ¼
13⅜	5⅝	Cadence			5	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
49½	14	Caesars			33	3889	u52⅞	47⅞	51⅞	+ 1⅞
17¼	13	CalInn	.40b	2.6	12	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	2⅝	CamerB			5	15	3	3	3	
40⅝	25¾	CmpRL	.80a	2.5	17	54	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.3	9	32	33⅜	33½	33½	— ⅛
28¾	22½	CompT	1.08	4.6	9	20	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
22½	14⅞	CdPac	1.10e	5.1	5	422	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
12¼	9	CanalR	.64	6.1	28	11	10½	10½	10½	
19½	18⅛	CanMill n	1a	5.4	6	x80	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
47¾	36¾	CapCits	.20	.5	10	20	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
26½	18¼	CapHold	.92	4.5	8	182	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	CarlingO	.02e	.5	7	36	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
31¾	19½	Carlisle	1.60	5.2	5	49	30⅞	29¾	30¾	+ 1
12	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	5.9	4	15	6¾	6¾	6¾	
23⅝	19⅞	CarPw	1.96	8.9	7	128	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
29⅜	26¼	CarP pf2.67		9.8		1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
31	21¼	CarTec	1.60	6.1	7	50	26⅜	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	15½	CarrCp	1	4.0	7	322	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	
50⅝	28⅝	Carr pf	1.86	4.0		2	46¾	46¾	46¾	
13⅝	10¾	CarrGn	.98e	8.5		6	11½	11½	11½	
24	16½	CarsPir	1	6.1	5	12	16½	16½	16½	
20⅞	13¾	CartHaw	1	6.3	7	50	16⅛	15⅞	16	
36⅛	24¾	CartHw pf	2	7.		13	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅝
10	6¾	CartWal	.40	5.0	9	48	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅝	CascNG	.46r	5.8	11	7	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
23½	15	CastlCk	.80b	5.2	8	53	15½	15⅛	15¼	
65	45⅝	CaterpT	2.10	3.6	9	326	59⅝	57¾	58¼	— ⅞
15¼	10⅝	CecoCp	.60	4.9	4	14	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
47⅛	36	Celanse	3	7.2	6	99	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
50½	44¼	Celan pf4.50		10.		1	45	45	45	
8⅛	3	Cenco			11	80	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
27	12¾	Centex	.20	1.0	9	114	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
17⅜	14½	CenSoW	1.42	8.9	7	616	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
22	19⅝	CenHud	1.96	9.9	7	14	20	19⅞	19⅞	
17½	15¼	CenILt	1.70	10.	9	50	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	26½	CnILt pf2.87		11.		z700	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	12¼	CenIPS	1.28	10.	8	63	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26¾	18	CenLaE	1.52	6.3	8	432	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅜	CeMPw	1.52	9.8	7	44	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	CenSoya	.76	6.0	6	47	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26½	22¾	CenTel	1.84	7.0	9	52	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	17⅞	CentrDat	1	2.9	14	249	35¼	34½	34½	
8½	6⅝	CentrTel	.54	7.0	7	14	7¾	7½	7¾	
24⅞	15¾	Crt-teed	.90	5.2	5	x11	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
22	16⅝	CessAir	.80	4.6	8	531	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
26¼	17⅜	Chmpln	1.24	5.5	6	597	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
26⅛	17⅞	Chml pf1.20		5.5		4	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.72	7.4	7	71	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
8	4	ChartCo	.32	4.5	6	178	7⅛	7	7⅛	
2	1	ChartCo wt				71	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
35½	27⅜	ChrtNY	2.44	8.0	5	17	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¾	ChasFd	.62e	7.0		23	9	8⅞	8⅞	
37¼	28¼	ChasM	2.40	8.0	5	292	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
81	72	ChasM pfB				2	74	74	74	— ⅝
14¾	6⅝	Chelsea	.60b	5.6	56	39	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
45¼	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.2	5	69	38¾	38	38⅝	+ ⅝
24¼	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87		9.0		11	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	+ ⅛
51¾	26	ChesVa	1.50	4.5	12	17	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ 1
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08	4.6	11	534	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
34⅜	24⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.5	8	79	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛
59	44¾	ChiBrI	2a	4.2	10	62	48½	47½	48	+ 1
11⅞	4¼	ChiMlw			19	15	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	7⅛	ChiMlw pf				11	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
34⅝	23¾	ChiPneT	2	7.9	7	x15	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	ChkFull			4	30	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	50	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
11	9	ChCft pf	1	10.		1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
9	4¼	Christn	.40e	7.0	4	18	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
24¾	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	5.9	5	80	18⅝	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
94¼	62½	Chroma pf5		6.9		13	72	72	72	+ 1
13⅝	8⅛	Chrysler	.40	4.1		380	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
5¼	3	Chrys wt				48	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
23¾	19¼	Chrys pf2.75		13.		43	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
37	20⅛	ChurCh	.44	2.0	10	449	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+ ½
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	8.1	5	6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅜	CinGE	1.96	9.6	8	78	20½	20⅛	20½	
107¼	98	CinG pf 9.28		9.3		z1000	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
108⅜	98½	CinG pf 9.52		9.4		z700	101	99½	101	+ 1½
37¾	19½	CinMil	1.10	3.3	7	79	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
29½	18⅞	Citicrp	1.16	5.0	6	855	23⅛	22⅞	23	
58¼	45⅛	CitiesSv	3.20	5.9	7	257	54¾	54⅜	54½	
1½	1	CitzSouRt				14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
18¼	12⅛	CityInv	1	6.7	3	277	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
2¾	7-16	CityInv wt				11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
29¾	21	CityIn pf	2	8.2		73	24½	24¼	24¼	
40½	30½	ClarkE	2	5.4	6	172	36¾	36¾	36¾	
19¾	11⅛	ClarkOil	.70	3.7	8	68	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	25⅝	ClvClf	1.20a	4.1	9	9	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
22¼	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92	11.	8	111	18	17⅞	17⅞	
13¼	7	Clevepk	.60	5.9	13	65	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	Clorox	.68	6.3	7	176	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	CluettPe	.60	5.6	6	38	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
13	10⅛	CluettP pf	1	9.0		22	11⅛	11	11⅛	

(Continued on Page 8)

IC Industries sets record 1978 sales, income and earnings per share.

IC INDUSTRIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
Years ended December 31, 1978 and 1977
(Dollars in thousands except per common share amounts)

	1978	1977	% Change
Sales and Revenues	$2,670,462	$1,831,962	+ 45.8%
Income Before Taxes*	161,499	121,015	+ 33.5%
Taxes on Income*	64,399	41,599	+ 54.8%
Net Income	97,100	79,416	+ 22.3%
Net Income per Common Share	$5.23	$4.31	+ 21.3%
Common Share Dividends	$1.64	$1.49	+ 10.0%

*Excluding discontinued operations

Earnings per share increase 21 percent to record $5.23.

1978 was the third consecutive year IC Industries set new records in sales, income and earnings per share.

Sales moved significantly past the two billion dollar mark to $2.7 billion, while net income increased 22 percent to $97 million.

Earnings per share were an all-time high of $5.23 per common share, up 21 percent over 1977.

Record 1978 was highlighted by a strong fourth quarter, IC Industries best reporting period ever. Fourth quarter pre-tax income of $6.3 million for the Transportation Group, primarily the ICG Railroad, plus the strong sales and income of newly acquired Pet Incorporated helped IC Industries finish the year with record performance.

Consumer Products exceeds $1 billion in sales to become largest IC Industries group.

Consumer Products, with the inclusion of Pet for five months, posted sales of $1.1 billion, up from $475 million in 1977, to make it IC Industries largest group. Consumer Products again, for the third consecutive year, was IC Industries leading group in year-to-year growth of pre-tax income, a 70 percent increase over 1977.

Pet, with its strong position in the American food system; Midas, with more than 1,100 automotive service shops worldwide and a growing marketer of recreational and commercial vehicles; and IC Industries soft drink companies, (Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers, Dad's Root Beer and Bubble Up), make up the Consumer Products Group. Each had excellent years. Our soft drink sales increased at twice the 1978 industry gain reaching a record of $242 million, up 15 percent over 1977.

Commercial Products has seventh consecutive year of record sales and earnings.

Abex Corporation and subsidiaries make up the IC Industries Commercial Products Group. Automotive products, railroad products, fluid power and castings are the four diversified product lines of Abex.

Abex set record sales of $743 million and record pre-tax income of $76 million. At year-end, the backlog of unfilled orders reached an all-time high of $362 million, a 40 percent increase over a year ago.

Highlighting the performance of Abex was a 24 percent sales increase from the Railroad Products Group where orders were strong for cast steel wheels, trackwork and the environmentally engineered asbestos-free and lead-free Tiger brake shoes. The Fluid Power (formerly Hydraulics) Group showed excellent growth with a nearly 25 percent increase over 1977.

IC Industries: Growth by Design.

1978 results again demonstrated the strength, stability and growth in profitability of IC Industries. It's all part of a plan, a plan that's working.

A plan that has moved our sales from $300 million in 1968 to $2.7 billion in 1978 and net income from $27.6 million to $97 million.

With Pet contributing as an IC Industries company for the full 12 months, IC Industries expects new record consolidated sales and excellent earnings for 1979.

If you'd like to know more about why we keep setting records, write: IC Industries, Inc., European Office, 55, chemin Moise Duboule, CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

IC Industries
Growth by design.

هكذا من الاصل

U.K. Blocks Compromise On MCAs

urther Delays Start f Monetary System

BRUSSELS, March 6, (Reuters) British insistence on freezing mmon Market farm prices today shed hopes that EEC leaders can a date next week for the start of delayed European Monetary stem.

Originally scheduled to start Jan. the EMS is designed to stabilize hange rates among Common rket currencies. But it now nds little chance of starting this nth as hoped.

Britain today blocked a compro- e designed to end 10 weeks of agreement between France and st Germany over border taxes l levies on trade in farm pro- e. France wanted an agreed etable for the phasing out of se monetary compensatory ounts before the EMS begins.

British Agriculture Minister John in told an EEC meeting his ob- ion to the proposed compro- e was that it did not rule out e rises of surplus farm com- dities.

MCA Dispute

When he put forward amend- nts to the compromise, set out in ocument from the EEC Com- sion, the agriculture ministers ke up for private meetings.

However, at a separate session of ign ministers, West German e Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi he saw little hope of a solution ay.

he border taxes were brought in years ago to shield farmers' ings from the uncertainty of able exchange markets. France ncerned now that they act in r of West Germany, subsidiz- its agricultural exports, while act as a tax on French farm rts.

he compromise provided for a phase reduction of any new A's introduced after EMS ns.

r. Silkin told reporters he was seeking to block the EMS — ain is in any case the only EEC ber not planning to join it — he insisted that farm prices ld not rise. His action effec- y blocks hopes that the EEC mit in Paris Monday and Tues- will be able to fix a date to the EMS.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

National Steel to Buy S&L Concern

National Steel and United Financial of California have agreed in principle for the steelmaker to acquire United Financial. The fourth-largest U.S. steel producer would pay $42 per share for United Financial's 5.8 million shares, valuing the transaction at about $243 million. United Financial is the parent of Citizens Savings & Loan of San Francisco, the 11th largest savings and loan association. "The forthcoming acquisition. . .is an important step in the diversification that National Steel has sought for some time," chairman George Stinson says. "Problems of the metals industries — such as capital and labor intensity, import vulnerability and extensive environmental controls — do not, in the main, exist in the fields of financial services." The agreement is subject to approval by the boards of both companies, by United stockholders and by regulatory agencies.

Car Importers Raise U.S. Sales

Helped along by strong demand for foreign models, U.S. car sales rose 7.3 percent in February from weak year-earlier levels to 840,000 units. Domestic sales rose 5.7 percent. Imports jumped 11 percent to about 176,000 units, giving them a 21-percent market share, up from 19.8 percent last year. Recently, imports have suffered from high prices caused by the dollar's decline. But recent fears of gasoline shortages have prompted buying of fuel-efficient imports, analysts say. Nissan reported a 34-percent gain in February sales. Honda, Subaru and Mazda sales also gained sharply, but deliveries by the No. 1 import, Toyota, dropped almost 15 percent. Sales for VW were up 25.3 percent, Fiat off 1.9 percent, Audi up 25.5 percent, Mercedes-Benz up 13.9 percent and BMW up 17.5 percent. GM sales rose 9.8 percent in the month and Ford's 2.8 percent, while Chrysler's fell 2.2 percent and AMC's plunged 18.7 percent.

Japanese Investments Up 15.2%

Investment by Japan's private sector will total 8.381 trillion yen ($41 billion) for the fiscal year ending this month, up 15.2 percent from the previous fiscal year, the Japan Development Bank says. But it expects investment to increase only 0.3 percent in the coming fiscal year, based on a survey of 1,334 companies. Investment by manufacturers in the year just ending will be down for the fourth year in a row, with a 2.2 percent dip. That of non-manufacturing companies will rise 28.6 percent, however, mainly because of a 38-percent investment hike by electric utilities. For the coming year, the bank predicts that manufacturers will increase investment 4.5 percent, for the first rise in five years, but that of non-manufacturing firms will drop 2.2 percent, mainly because spending by electric utilities will be off 3.2 percent.

But Unemployment Drop Said Good Sign

W. German Output, Orders, Surplus Off

BONN, March 6 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's current-account surplus narrowed sharply in January while order inflow and industrial production also fell, the government reported today. However, a decline in unemployment confirms the continued economic recovery, analysts said.

The country posted a deficit on its balance of payments of 2.23 billion Deutsche marks in January, following surpluses of 2.01 billion DM in December and 1.77 billion DM a year earlier, the Bundesbank reported.

The surplus on current account, comprising trade services, and transfers, narrowed to 117 million DM from a surplus of 3.04 billion DM in December, but was above the 315 million DM deficit in January 1978.

The Economics Ministry reported the seasonally adjusted order inflow index fell 5.1 percent in January from the previous month and the industrial production index dropped 0.8 percent.

However, a decline in the jobless rate to 5 percent at the end of February from 5.1 percent a month ago and 5.4 percent a year ago seemed to confirm the widely held view that the economy is continuing the upswing that emerged during the end of 1978.

The number of persons unemployed dropped 3.2 percent to 1.13 million from a month ago and was off 7.4 percent from February 1978, Josef Stingl, president of the federal Labor Office in Nuernberg, stressed that the decline in the number of jobess came in a month that was still marked by harsh weather conditions. A sharp rise in the January unemployment had been attributed to the severe winter weather. He also noted a 12.2-percent rise in the number of jobs available in February to 266,900 as evidence that the upswing is continuing.

Despite the poor figures on order inflow and industrial production, Economics Ministry officials held firm to their projecton of 4-percent inflation-adjusted growth of the nation's gross national product for the year.

Steel Strike Hurt

Bundesbank economists also reiterated they believed GNP would grow 4 percent for the year.

"These figures (on production and orders) are still preliminary and we are certain they will be changed when more detailed information becomes available," a government official remarked.

The inflow of orders to the manufacturing industry, though down 5.1 percent in a month on a preliminary basis, were up 3.1 percent from a year ago, the ministry said. Preliminary results showed a 3-percent decline in domestic orders and an 8-percent drop in foreign orders.

But the ministry stressed that the capital goods industry, widely seen as the major source for the current upswing, had a higher order inflow if the December-January period is taken into consideration. For that period, capital goods orders climbed 2.5 percent from October-November.

The ministry also said that the January order decline, as well as the production drop, must be seen in the light of weather conditions and the steel strike earlier this year. To some degree, uncertainty over the steel strike had led to caution in placing new orders with domestic manufacturers, officials explained.

Economics Ministry officials did not appear to be too concerned either about the 0.8-percent fall in the seasonally adjusted index of industrial production. It stood at a preliminary 118, based on 1970 equals 100, and was unchanged from a year ago.

February Seen Better

Officials said that while output of the basic materials was off 2.5 percent in a month, again as a result of the steel strike, the key capital goods industry registered a 2-percent production rise if the December-January period is compared with the preceding two months. This comparison also puts the rise at 2.5 percent over the year-earlier two-month period.

In general, experts are confident that February results concerning order inflow and production will be better and clearly show that the nation's economy is expanding.

As steel seemed to be much to blame for the January declines, officials noted that in February, steel production was up a sharp 23.4 percent from January and rose 15.7 percent from February 1978. This, they said, indicated that the ill-effects of the steel strike had been overcome, a factor likely to reflect positively on February industrial production.

Tight British Budget Said Undesirable

By William Kucewicz

LONDON, March 6 (AP-DJ) — rong warning to the British rnment against introducing a h, deflationary budget for -80 in spite of the current high of pay settlements will come rrow from the respected Nal Institute of Economic and al Research (NIESR).

We can see no merit whatsoever positively deflationary budget. nployment is high and forecast e and the evidence is now very that a further increase in- d by fiscal action would have iscernible effect on the level of settlements," says the insti- latest quarterly report, to be shed tomorrow.

e institute's view mirrors the on of some British cabinet sters, who have been arguing st a financially tight budget could further depress the economy," NIESR said. "But there are technical and more general reasons why such further steps seem not to be immediately feasible."

Unemployment, NIESR says, should rise throughout the next two years, reaching 1.4 million by the end of 1979 and 1.6 million by the end of 1980.

Overall, the institute says, the outlook for wage inflation has "worsened appreciably." Basing its forecasts on an increase in average earnings of 14 percent a year through 1980, NIESR believes that gross domestic product will grow in real terms by about 2.75 percent in 1979.

Consumer prices are expected to increase by about 10 percent between the fourth quarters of 1978 and 1979 and the balance of payments is forecast to show a surplus on current account of about £1.5 billion for the year.

Pay Guides Breakdown

NIESR cautions that "an acceleration in the pace of wage inflation itself generates a temporary expansion of consumer demand. On this ground alone, therefore, the degree of uncertainty about the outlook for pay argues for a cautious approach to the question of reflationary action."

"But more generally," it continues,"even if not wholly rationally, an apparent association of the breakdown of the pay policy (of 5 percent) with reflationary action is simply not convincing as an economic strategy."

In 1980, growth is expected to slacken as prices begin to catch up with earnings, public expenditure remains subdued and private investment slackens, the institute predicts. Real gross domestic product growth through the year is likely to escalate to nearly 11 percent a year by the end of the year.

Britain's balance of payments on current account is again forecast to show a surplus of about £1.5 billion next year.

One major uncertainty overhanging the NIESR review, formulated in January and February, is the eventual effect of the Iranian oil shutoff and rapidly rising oil prices on the economies of the industrial countries. Britain, it says, is well-placed due to its North Sea oil reserves, which should make it self-sufficient.

NIESR also explores the government's prevailing policy of maintaining a stable exchange rate and looks into the possible repercussions of allowing currency to depreciate somewhat.

"The present policy of maintaining a stable rate (for sterling against a basket of currencies) will, on our forecasts, lead to a further reduction in price competitiveness."

urces say Chancellor of the equer Denis Healey intends to duce a "reasonably strict" et on April 3 for the coming year that again places heavy asis on controlling monetary th and fiscal responsibility.

'ith unemployment expected e to over 1.5 million by the of 1980 and with the current int of the balance of payments to be in surplus, there would, normal circumstances, be a case for some degree of refla-

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Prices Fall Amid Dull NYSE Trade

Savings and Loans Only Bright Spots

NEW YORK, March 6 (Reuters) — Savings and loan stocks were among the few bright spots in a generally dull market as New York Stock Exchange prices fell in light trading.

Analysts said investors were waiting for further developments in the Mideast peace talks.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.78 to 826.58 while declining issues outnumbered advances 751 to 570. Volume slowed to 24.59 million shares from 25.69 million yesterday.

Analysts also noted the government is to release its February producer price index Thursday and expectations are it will show a rise similar to the 1.3-percent jump in January. Another concern, they said, is the sharp increase in oil prices.

The flurry of activity in savings and loan stocks came after National Steel announced plans to acquire United Financial of California for $42 a share. United Financial surged 12⅝ to 36¼ and National Steel added ⅛ to 31¼.

The news triggered speculation in other thrifts, notably Imperial Corp. of America, which jumped 3¼ to 23 on turnover of more than a million shares. Financial Corp. of Santa Barbara jumped 1⅜ to 17⅛, Gibraltar Financial 1¼ to 14⅞, Financial Federation 1¾ to 31¼, Golden West Financial 1¼ to 12¾ and Great Western Financial 1⅞ to 26⅜.

A number of issues that were strong yesterday retreated, including many gaming shares. However, active Caesars World added 2¼ to 51⅝. It said it was "extremely confident" of winning regulatory approval for its Regency hotel/casino in Atlantic City, N.J.

Glamours Down

Bally Manufacturing lost 1¼ to 60⅝ and Del E. Webb one to 19⅜.

Among glamour and growth issues, IBM retreated 2¼ to 303⅞, Boeing 1⅝ to 65⅜, Polaroid ¼ to 40⅛, Eastman Kodak ⅜ to 61⅛, Philip Morris 1⅝ to 65¾ and Teledyne 2⅜ to 120¼.

Fairchild Camera rose 1¾ to 35½, ex-dividend.

In other news, W.R. Grace extended its offer to purchase any and all common shares of Daylin at $4.07 a share to March 19 from the originally scheduled expiration yesterday. Preliminary tallies indicate that Grace has in excess of 87 percent of Daylin's outstanding shares.

F.W. Woolworth said that although its earnings for the year ended Jan. 31 have not been formally determined, preliminary indications are that net income will exceed significantly the $4 a share currently estimated by the financial community.

Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical announced price increases on several aluminum can body stock products by about four cents, or an average of 5.2 percent, effective April 5.

Armco Inc. said it expects excellent first quarter sales and earnings, based on the first two months' performance.

American Stock Exchange prices also fell with the market-value index off 0.34 to 164.15.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat closed off 4½ to up 2¼ cents; corn unchanged to up 1¼; oats off ¼ to up ½; and soybeans off 1½ to up 6¾ cents.

OPEC Said Mulling Output Cut

May Offset Rise In Iran Exports

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP-DJ) — Libya has increased oil prices even more than it earlier had indicated and Algeria is considering even bigger rises. At the same time, oil producers are hinting they will cut production to maintain the new high prices as Iran exports resume.

Libya's new prices are $1.38-a-barrel higher than its previous first-quarter prices rather than $1.20 as indicated earlier, placing it in the lead at the moment among the majority of OPEC countries which have raised prices beyond the increases agreed to last December.

Just as Iran resumed some oil exports, customers buying Libyan crude, a high-quality, low-sulphur type that is much in demand, were being advised that first-quarter prices, which had been increased 68 cents a barrel last month, were being raised an additional 70 cents a barrel retroactive to March 3.

It was learned, meanwhile, that Venezuela plans to increase prices on such petroleum products as naphtha and distillates that are marketed in the United States, Central America and the Caribbean by as much as 45 percent starting April 1. Moreover, the new prices on these products will be "firm" for only a single month instead of the usual three months.

For naphtha, an important feeder stock of petrochemicals and gasoline, Venezuela's contract prices are rising 20 cents, to 65 cents a gallon, as of April 1, sources said. Distillates, which include home heating fuels, are going up 16.5 cents, to 60 cents a gallon. Venezuela previously raised residual, or heavy, fuel prices as much as $2.51 a 42-gallon barrel, on March 1.

But two propositions being advanced to customers by Algeria hold even more serious implications for the oil consumers. Algeria is proposing that the premium charged for its prime grades be increased to $5.15 a barrel above the OPEC benchmark, Saudi Arabian light crude, April 1. That would compare with the current premium of $1.47.

Even more significant, Algeria's oil customers, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, are being "asked" to cut their shipments by 10 to 15 percent, effective April 1, because of "technical" problems in the oil fields.

That, according to PIW, would mean a reduction in Algerian supplies of between 100,000 and 150,000 barrels a day. Such a cutback obviously would further tighten world supplies, particularly the grades of lighter crudes that are in shortest supply, just as Iranian oil production presumably would be rebounding.

It could also indicate the approach that other OPEC members might take following their March 26 meeting in Geneva. Most observers expect the oil ministers to discuss prices when they meet, even if there is not any pricing action taken by OPEC as a result. Although Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, has called the current round of increases "temporary" and has said they would not be rolled into OPEC's official pricing schedule for the year. Other OPEC member have promised to push for a new general increase in official prices that would go beyond the original 1979 schedule.

Despite the possible pricing debate, some OPEC insiders have begun to hint that a more important topic to be taken up at Geneva will be production levels.

What is not clear, of course, is whether Algeria, and perhaps some of the other producing states, simply will reduce volumes delivered to contract customers to give the producing-country governments more oil to sell at record prices on the spot market.

Some observers believe the key to whether a substantial further price boost can take hold in OPEC is the price buyers are willing to pay for Iran's oil as it comes back into the market.

Soft Dollar Negates Rise Of European Oil Costs

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP-DJ) — While the disruption of world oil flows seems initially to pose more of a problem for Europe and Japan than for the United States, when it comes to paying the sharply rising oil bill, Europe and Japan have a cushion — the dollar.

Even though the dollar has firmed in value against major currencies since Nov. 1, some of these currencies are still so far ahead of the game that oil — priced in dollars — is costing those countries less than it did in 1977.

"The changes in the exchange values of major currencies have moderated the impact of increasing oil prices for these countries," says Dillard Spriggs, president of Petroleum Analysis Ltd., a consulting firm. "The major countries outside the United States can stand these price increases a lot better than has been thought."

Mr. Spriggs took oil prices and compared them in each of six countries between 1977 and this year's first quarter. He also examined the changes in the values of those countries currencies against the dollar over the same period.

"If exchange values of the national currencies of these countries against the dollar remain around current levels," he says, "they can confront further increases in the price of crude oil imports, on top of the first-quarter price advance of 5 percent, and still pay less than in 1977."

His calculations include the 5 percent official OPEC increase in the first quarter but do not include surcharges since imposed by several producers. His comparisons are made on the basis of the average price of imported oil by each country. Actual figures are used for 1977. For this quarter, he used the actual late 1978 prices plus 5 percent.

The previous peak in oil prices, including freight and insurance, was reached in 1977 in the six countries under study, he says, and ranged from $13.19 a barrel in Italy to $14.15 a barrel in West Germany. Oil cost France $13.57 a barrel, the Netherlands $13.74, the United Kingdom $13.94 and Japan $13.48.

These peaks were surpassed with OPEC's 5 percent price increase in the first quarter. Estimated dollar costs of imports in those countries, before recent $1.20-a-barrel surcharges by some OPEC members, increased from 4.4 percent in West Germany to 9.9 percent in Japan, and the estimated price per barrel ranged from $13.96 to $14.70.

But the actual cost to nearly all of these countries was reduced by the fall of the dollar's value since 1977. Even though France's cost for a barrel of imported oil rose to $14.56 from $13.57, by Mr. Spriggs' calculations, it actually has to pay only 62.09 francs this year, compared with 66.67 francs in 1977.

Similarly, it took 32.85 Deutsche marks for Germany to pay for a barrel of imported crude in 1977, compared with an estimated 27.42 DM early this year, even though its import cost rose to $14.78 from $14.15.

Taking currency changes into account, Mr. Spriggs says, "the price is about $1 lower in both France and the U.K." compared with 1977. "In the Netherlands it is $2.50 less, in Germany it is $2.90 less and in Japan it is $3.50 less." The cost rose only in Italy, up nine cents a barrel over 1977.

U.S. Cos. Likely to Boycott Iran Auction

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, March 6 — In an effort to prevent another big jump in world oil prices, major U.S. petroleum companies will likely boycott an oil auction by the revolutionary Iranian government expected this week, industry officials said yesterday.

The company officials said large-scale panic buying from Iran could destroy the contract price of world oil, now $13.34 a barrel.

Moreover, "if the Saudis saw us buying lots of oil from Iran at $18 a barrel, they would be tempted to jack up their prices too," one oil company executive said. "We don't want to make things worse than they are."

Despite a purchase of Iranian oil last week by Ashland Oil, a company traditionally hard-pressed to find adequate supplies of crude, at a reported $18 to $20 a barrel, other U.S. companies seemed determined to avoid paying premium prices if at all possible.

Gulf Oil said yesterday it would not participate in the Iranian auction. A spokesman for Atlantic Richfield said the company feels it "should not be a party to that kind of auction selling of crude oil."

Standard Oil of California said it would refuse to buy oil at $18 a barrel, a price the Iranians have indicated would be their starting point. "We believe these prices are excessive," a company spokesman said. "We do not wish to add to the oil price spiral by agreeing to these excessive crude prices."

Executives of other key U.S. companies had a similar reaction.

[However, In Tehran, the National Iranian Oil Co. said today that the Royal Dutch/Shell group has bought 320,000 metric ton of Iranian oil at spot prices, Reuters reported. Shell paid between $18 and $22 a barrel for the 160,000 tons of heavy crude and an equal amount of light crude, a NIOC spokesman said.

[Shell is thus the first member of the Western consortium that used to buy the bulk of Iran's crude exports to buy from Iran at the higher prices. Shell has a 14 percent stake in the consortium, with which NIOC has said it will no longer deal.

[In Tokyo, Mitsubishi said it sent a team to Tehran to negotiate oil purchases following invitations from NIOC, Reuters also reported.

[Meanwhile, NIOC chairman Hassan Nazih said Iran is due to sell around seven million barrels of oil this week. Earlier, NIOC said it has begun negotiations with unnamed foreign customers to supply oil on a long-term basis.]

The State Department endorsed efforts to avert further jumps in the price of oil and tried but failed to dissuade Ashland from its planned purchase.

"We hope the companies will avoid making purchases at distress prices," a department spokesman said. "As long as consumers act rationally and prudently, all countries can get through the present period" of tight supplies.

[In Washington, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger told the House Appropriations Committee that he is concerned about the new higher price of Iranian oil, Reuters reported. "The implications of a rise in world oil prices to those spot market prices would be very serious," he said.]

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Iacocca Urges Ford Car Owners To Duplicate His Better Idea

DETROIT, March 6 (AP-DJ) — Lee Iacocca, fired last year by Ford Motor and then hired as president of Chrysler, has launched a sneak attack on his former employer.

In a direct effort to steal customers from Ford, Mr. Iacocca has had Chrysler mail letters, on his corporate stationery and over his signature, to more than a half million Ford owners urging them to switch — as he has — to Chrysler.

And to further personalize his pitch, Mr. Iacocca has had the company include his new Chrysler business card with the letters, promising that Ford owners who flash the cards to Chrysler dealers will be shown "every consideration."

Automakers have used such mailings to solicit owners of rival makes from time to time in the past. But the latest move by Mr. Iacocca is bolder than most and clearly reflects an effort to trade on his reputation as a hard-charging auto executive and on the widespread publicity about his job change late last year.

The mailing to Ford owners leaves little doubt that Mr. Iacocca hopes to improve Chrysler's fortunes at least partly at the expense of Ford. One industry source notes that letters are not being sent to owners of General Motors' cars, even though GM has more than 60 percent of the domestic-make auto business. Ford, the No. 2 company, has about 27 percent.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Financial

4th Quar	1978	1977
Profits	9.92	15.32
Per share	0.76	1.16
Year	1978	1977
Profits	48.02	40.20
Per share	4.07	3.06

Stevens (J.P.) & Co.

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	434.60	350.30
Profits	9.68	7.13
Per share	0.75	N.A.

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Unilever

4th Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	2,600.	2,320.
Profits	153.30	116.60
Per Share	0.1664	0.1678
Year	1978	1977
Revenue	9,840.	9,150.
Profits	607.70	549.70
Per Share	0.7287	0.6947

(Figures in Sterling)

S. Africa

De Beers Cons. Mines

Year	1978	1977
Profits	1,156.	871.71
Per Share	2.055	1.560

(Figures in rands)

Norway Floats Eurobond

FRANKFURT, March 6 (Reuters) — Norway's 200-million-DM, 5-year Eurobond will carry a 6½-percent coupon, sources said.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16⅛	7¾	Coachm .60	7.7	3	62	8	7¾	7¾— ¼	
20½	12⅞	CstStGs .30	1.7	6	277	18¼	18	18⅛	
23¾	17⅝	CstSG pf1.83	9.5		8	19⅝	19¼	19¼— ⅛	
22	14	CstSG pf1.19	6.7		7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅜	
9¼	5½	CocaBtl .40	6.3	8	198	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
47¼	36½	CocaCl 1.74	4.2	14	634	42⅛	41⅜	41½— ½	
43⅝	22¾	CldwBk 1.40	3.6	8	4	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+ ¼	
16¾	10⅛	ColeNt .64	5.1	8	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅞	2⅝	Coleco			117	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+ ½	
23¼	16¼	ColgPal 1.08	6.4	8	391	17⅛	17	17 — ⅛	
13¼	8¼	CollAlk .72	8.1	5	135	9	8⅞	8⅞— ⅛	
19⅞	9⅛	CollinF .28	2.1	7	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+ ⅛	
38	19	ColPen 1.20	6.0	5	610	20⅛	19¼	20 — ¼	
42⅝	30½	Coltind 2.50	6.8	6.	221	37¼	36⅝	36¾+ ⅝	
89¾	63¼	Colt pf 4.25	5.4		1	79	79	79 +4	
29½	25⅝	ColGas 2.44	8.9	7	85	27⅞	27¼	27½+ ⅛	
27½	13⅞	ColuPct .40a	2.0	4	311	20¼	19½	19⅞— ⅜	
27⅞	20½	ColSOh 2.32	9.8	14	70	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+ ⅛	
27⅞	22⅝	CSO pf 2.42	11.		1	23	23	23	
35¼	27⅛	CmbCm .20	.6	11	759	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
44⅜	31⅞	CmbEn 2	5.5	7	87	36½	35⅞	36⅜+ ⅛	
17¾	9⅝	CmbEq .14t	1.4	12	70	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
28⅝	24⅝	CmwE 2.60	9.9	8	336	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	
9⅜	8¼	CmwE wi B			1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	18⅛	CwE pf 1.42	7.1		15	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
22¾	18⅝	CwE pf 1.90	9.6		6	20	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛	
31¼	26⅝	CwE pf 2.87	10.		9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝— ⅜	
49⅝	34⅝	Comsat 2	4.9	10	110	41	40⅝	40⅝+ ⅛	
22¾	12⅝	CoPsyc .50	2.9	10	2	17½	17¼	17¼	
21	18⅛	ComPS 1.88	9.5	6	8	19⅝	19½	19⅝+ ⅛	
46	28⅝	Compgr .20	.5	14	67	43¼	42½	42⅞— ¼	
17	8¾	CompSci		9	122	11	10½	10½— ½	
28	18½	ConAgr 1.74	7.0	5	22	24¾	24½	24¾+ ¼	
33⅝	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	6.4	4	61	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
26¼	16¼	Congolm 1	5.0	6	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛	
20¼	17	ConnM 1.80	10.	14	42	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛— ⅜	
25⅞	12⅝	Conrac .80b	5.5	23	12	14⅝	14½	14½— ¼	
25	21¾	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	217	24⅝	24	24⅛	
80	71	ConE pf 6	7.7		2	77½	77½	77½	
53¼	46⅝	ConE pf 5	10.		1	47¾	47¾	47¾+ ¼	
27	21	ConFds 1.60	7.3	6	207	22⅞	21⅞	22	
68	55	ConF pf4.50	7.6		20	59½	59½	59½— ½	
34	19¾	CnsFrt 1.10	4.7	4	20	23½	23¼	23¼+ ⅛	
41⅛	33⅝	CnsNG 3	7.9	7	122	37⅞	37½	37⅝+ ⅛	
116	108¼	CnG pf10.96	9.9		z250	111	111	111	
25¼	20⅝	ConsPw 2.24	10.	7	72	22½	22¼	22¼	
49¼	41⅞	CnPw pf4.50	10.		z10	43	43	43	
84¼	69½	CnPw pf7.45	10.		z20	72	72	72	
86½	75	CnPw pf7.76	10.		z1000	76½	75¾	76½— ½	
86⅝	74⅝	CnPw pf7.68	10.		z1200	75¾	d73¾	73¾—3¼	
24¼	19½	CnPw pr2.23	11.		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
26½	21¾	CnPw pf2.43	11.		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
16⅝	8	ContAir .30e	3.5	3	342	8½	8¼	8½	
7¾	3⅝	ContCop	.20		2	6⅞	6½	6¾— ¼	
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp 2	8.1	4	164	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
33⅝	25⅝	CntlGrp 2.20	8.2	8	152	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
25¼	22⅝	CntGp pr 2	8.8		12	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛	
32⅞	23½	ContIll 1.44	5.5	6	392	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
17	13¾	ContIlP 1.30e	7.6	33	29	17	16¾	17 + ⅛	
6	2¼	ContIlRt			24	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+ ¼	
32½	24½	ContOil 1.50	4.8	8	802	31¾	31⅜	31½	
83	68⅞	ContOlpf 2	2.4		1	u85	85	85 +3⅞	
16⅞	14⅛	ContTel 1.24	7.8	8	482	15⅞	15¾	15⅞+ ⅛	
44½	23⅞	CtlData .40	1.3	6	415	32	31¼	31½— ½	
51	43⅝	CnDt pf 4.50	11.		z100	44½	44	44	
30⅝	20	Conwd 1.50	5.5	8	4	27½	27½	27½+ ¼	
7¼	3	CookUn .39t	6.4	7	488	6⅛	5½	6⅛+ ⅜	
60	40⅝	Coopln 1.84	3.8	8	108	48⅝	47⅝	48½+ ⅜	
26⅝	14⅝	CoopLab .40	1.8	10	237	22⅞	22⅛	22½+ ⅜	
14	10⅛	CoopTR .80	6.8	4	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾— ¼	
17⅞		Copelnd .84	4.4	7	8	19¼	19⅛	19⅛+ ⅛	
22½	15¾	Coppwd 1.28	7.6	8	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
6⅝	3⅝	Cordura .44	8.8	10	121	5⅛	4⅞	5 — ⅛	
20	13⅞	Coreln .78	4.3	6	5	18⅝	18¼	18¼+ ⅛	
65	44⅝	CornG 1.88	3.6	9	299	53⅜	52⅝	52¾— ½	
32⅝	19⅞	CorrBlk 1.24	5.2	9	9	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	
5½	1⅝	Cousins		39	3	2⅞	2⅞		
25½	16½	Cowles .90	4.2	17	1	21½	21½	21½— ¼	
59⅞	33	CoxBdct .72	1.2	12	15	59½	59¼	59¼— ⅛	
14⅛	9	Craig .50	4.8	4	20	10½	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛	
37	23	Crane 1.40b	4.8	8	43	29⅜	29	29	
12⅝	6⅝	CredtF .44	5.0	7	73	8⅞	8¾	8⅞— ⅛	
30¼	24	CrockN 2	7.5	5	90	27	26½	26⅝— ⅜	
46½	37	CrckN pf 3	7.5		22	40¼	39¾	40¼+ ½	
27¼	22⅛	CrckN pf2.18	8.8		32	25⅝	24¾	24⅞+ ⅛	
19	12⅝	CrmpK 1.04	7.1	6	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
28⅛	19⅜	CrouHl 1.25	5.2	9	39	24¼	23⅞	23⅞— ⅛	
98	73	CroH pf3.35	3.9		1	85	85	85 +3	
35⅝	24½	CrwnCk		7	50	29⅞	29⅝	29¾+ ¼	
38	29⅛	CrwZel 1.90	5.7	8	x314	33½	33¼	33⅜+ ⅜	
39¼	27½	CrumF 2.08	5.6	4	35	37	36⅞	37	
20¾	11⅞	Culbro 1	7.9		20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ¼	
42⅛	29⅝	CumEn 1.80	5.3	4	42	34½	34⅛	34⅛— ⅛	
11¾	8⅝	CunnDrg .32	3.4	8	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜— ⅛	
12½	10	CurrInc 1.10	10.	4	6	11	10⅞	10⅞— ¼	
22¼	11⅞	CurtW .80	5.7	7	45	14¼	14	14 — ¼	
29	21⅜	CurtW A 2	8.7		6	23	22⅞	23 + ½	
20⅛	17½	Cyclp s .88	4.6	3	42	19½	19	19 + ⅛	
31	15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.9	11	68	28⅝	27⅜	27⅜— ½	
		— D—D—D —							
14¼	7⅝	DPF		4	38	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	4½	Damon .20	3.8	175	54	5¼	5	5¼	
17⅞	9½	DanRiv .88	5.5	7	245	16⅝	15⅞	16 — ¼	
32⅜	19⅛	DanaCp 1.40	5.2	6	177	27¼	26½	26¾+ ⅛	
22¾	15	Daniel .26	1.4	10	2	19⅝	19	19⅛+ ⅜	
49½	34½	DartInd 1.80	4.7	7	655	38⅝	38	38 — ⅜	
49½	34½	Dart pf 2	5.2		114	38⅝	38¼	38¼+ ¼	
71⅜	42	DataGen		14	156	61	60¼	60¼— ¾	
49⅞	19⅛	DataTer .20e	.5	15	108	40	38¼	38⅝—1⅜	
76¾	37	Datapnt		15	65	72⅝	71½	71¾— ⅜	
18	13⅝	Dayco .50b	3.2	4	18	15½	15⅜	15½— ⅛	
44¼	33¾	DaytHd 1.40	4.3	3	424	37½	37¼	37⅜— ⅛	
18¼	14⅝	DaytPL 1.66	11.	9	62	16	15⅝	15⅝— ¼	
122½	110	DPL pf 12⅝	11.		z2990	111¼	110¾	110⅞	
38⅝	22½	Deere 1.50	4.3	7	482	35	34⅝	34⅝— ¼	
14½	12⅝	DelmP 1.38	10.	7	69	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
58	36½	DeltaAir 1	2.7	5	454	37⅝	36⅝	37¼— ½	
12⅝	5⅜	Deltec 5.50c		19	17	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛	
15¼	5⅝	Deltona		80	115	10⅝	10¼	10⅜— ⅛	
37	24⅝	DenMf 2	5.7	7	7	35	35	35	
35	20	Dennys .80	4.0	7	x214	20⅛	20	20¼+ ⅛	
25½	13⅞	Dentsply .80	4.8	14	179	17	16¾	16¾+ ⅛	
17⅞	11	DeSoto 1	8.5	6	21	11⅞	11½	11¾+ ⅛	
16¾	13⅝	DetEd 1.60	10.	9	209	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
86¼	69	DetE pf7.68	10.		z1020	74½	74	74½+2¼	
80½	66¼	DetE pf7.36	10.		z1170	71⅜	67⅝	71⅜+3¼	
28¼	25	DetE pf2.75	11.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+ ⅛	
28¾	25	DE pfB 2.75	11.		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
24½	20	DetE pr2.28	11.		1	21¼	21¼	21¼+ ⅛	
23¼	16	Dexter .80	3.8	9	32	21⅛	20⅞	21 + ½	
14¼	7¾	DiGior .48	4.1	7	51	11⅝	11¼	11¾— ⅛	
25	14¼	DialCp 1.20	5.8	7	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛	
40⅝	30	Diamt 2.20	5.7	8	77	39⅞	38⅝	38⅝— ⅜	
18½	14¼	Diamt pf1.20	6.7		9	18⅛	18	18	
29⅜	19	DiamS 1.48	7.5	6	715	20⅛	19¾	19¾— ¼	
19⅞	19	DiamS wi			1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+ ⅛	
16	6⅝	DickAB .20a	1.3	14	11	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
27¼	11⅝	Dictaph .84	3.2	10	64	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
24⅝	13¼	Diebold .60	3.0	12	33	20⅛	20	20	
56¼	38½	DigitalEq		14	351	50½	49⅞	49⅞— ¾	
11½	7	Dillingm .52	5.8	9	19	9¼	9	9 — ⅛	
34⅝	27½	Dillon 1.32b	4.4	10	7	30¼	29⅞	30¼+ ⅜	
47⅛	31½	Disney .48	1.3	11	490	37½	36½	36⅝— ⅝	
4	1	Divrsfdln		33	870	4	3⅜	4	
6½	2⅝	DivrsMtg			37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛	
20¼	13⅞	DrPeppr .64	4.6	12	349	14¼	14	14 — ⅛	
95	62⅝	DomeM .80a	1.0	11	47	83	82⅝	83 + ⅞	
6½	2⅝	DonLJ .14	4.8	12	29	3½	3½	3½	
33¾	22⅝	Donnly 1	3.7	9	226	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛	
26¾	15⅝	DorOliv .60	2.9	9	31	20½	19½	20⅝+1⅛	
22½	11	Dorsey .60	4.7	5	30	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
51¼	38	Dover 1.40	3.0	9	22	47¼	47¼	47¼— ⅛	
30⅜	22¼	DowCh 1.40	5.4	8	972	26⅛	25¾	25⅞— ⅜	
39	29½	DowJn 1.44	4.1	12	12	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛— ⅜	
35⅛	24⅝	Dravo 1.28	4.9	8	26	26⅛	26	26⅛+ ⅛	
47¾	35	Dresser 1	2.6	7	267	39	38⅝	38⅝— ⅜	
17	14½	DrexB 1.48	9.5		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
17¾	10	Dreyfs .77e	5.7	7	14	14	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛	
144	98⅞	duPont 6	4.5	8	266	132¾	132	132½— ¼	
62½	54½	duPnt pf4.50	8.1		2	55⅜	55½	55¾+ ⅜	
21⅞	18⅛	DukeP 1.80	9.5	7	227	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛	
88	74¾	Duke pf6.75	8.8		2	77	76⅝	77	
101⅜	88½	Duke pf8.70	9.7		z20	90½	90	90 — ⅞	
97	84	Duke pf8.20	9.6		z4120	86	85⅝	85⅝	
29½	26¼	Duke pf2.69	10.		10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛	
38⅝	27¾	DunBr 1.40	4.4	13	7	32⅛	32	32 — ⅛	
18¼	14½	DuqLt 1.72	11.	10	241	15½	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛	
24½	19½	Duq pf 2.07	10.		z10	20½	20½	20½— ⅜	
26¾	21	Duq pr 2.31	10.		z200	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+ ⅛	
29⅛	25	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z200	26	26	26	
12½	6	DutchB .16	2.2		24	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛	
7½	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.8	3	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛	
		— E—E—E —							
33	18⅝	EG&G .60	2.2	11	28	27⅝	27½	27½— ½	
3½	2⅜	EMI .18e	7.2	16	59	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛	
35⅝	21	E Sys 1.20	5.1	8	15	24	23⅜	23⅜— ¼	
25½	16	EagleP .80	4.0	7	86	20⅛	20	20	
30¼	17⅜	Easco 1.20	6.0	6	16	20⅛	20	20⅛+ ⅛	
15⅝	6⅝	EastAir		3	583	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛	
25⅝	22⅝	EsAir pf2.69	12.		5	23½	23¼	23¼	
19	13	EastGF .80	4.9	28	235	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+ ⅛	
16⅝	14¼	EastUtl 1.60	11.	7	4	15¼	15	15 — ⅛	
68⅛	41⅞	EsKod 2.40	3.9	11	1329	61⅞	61	61⅛— ⅜	
41½	33	Eaton 2.25	6.2	5	126	37	36⅜	36⅜— ¼	
18⅞	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.6	12	280	17⅛	16⅞	17 + ⅛	
33⅝	23½	EckrdJk .80	2.6	10	526	25	24½	24⅝+ ¼	
34⅛	23¼	EdisBr 1.10	3.6	8	24	30⅝	30¼	30⅝+ ¼	
26⅛	14	Edwrd .60a	3.4	4	23	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝— ¼	
18¼	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	7.9	7	172	16¾	16⅝	16¾+ ⅛	
25⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35	10.		3	22⅝	22⅝	22¾	
12⅞	3½	ElecAssc		12	54	6⅜	6½	6½— ⅛	
24⅛	15⅝	EDS .84	4.2	12	7	20	19⅞	20	
8½	4⅝	ElMeMg		4	54	4½	4¼	4⅜— ⅛	
11⅛	8¼	EMM pf1.25k			6	8⅛	8½	8⅝+ ⅛	
28⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	8.1	7	5	20	19⅞	19⅞— ⅛	
6⅞	3⅝	Elixir		4	37	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ¼	
35⅝	24⅝	Eltra 1.34	4.8	7	22	28¼	27⅞	28	
39¼	29⅜	EmrsEl 1.44	4.4	11	383	33⅜	33	33 — ⅜	
28⅛	16⅝	EmryA .92	5.4	13	59	17⅛	17	17 + ⅛	
45	29	Emhart 2.20	6.3	6	37	35¼	34⅞	35	
15½	13⅛	EmpDs 1.40	10.	8	3	13¾	13½	13½— ⅛	
17¼	12⅞	EmpGas .50	3.0	9	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
36½	20⅝	EngMC 1.40	4.0	8	375	35	34⅝	34⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	EnnisB .60	4.0	6	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
24½	16¾	Ensrch 1.36	7.2	12	602	19⅝	18¾	18⅞+ ⅛	
18	14⅛	Entex .80	5.0	7	296	16⅛	15½	16	
29¾	16	Envrtec 1	5.3	12	53	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
28½	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	9.9	8	1	22¼	22¼	22¼+ ⅛	
13	10⅛	Equimk .96	8.6	5	x4	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ⅛	
26½	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31	10.		x1	23	23	23 + ⅛	
36¼	32⅝	EqutGs 3.04	9.2	6	12	33⅛	32¾	32¾— ⅛	
25	23	EqtGs pf 2	8.4		z200	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
25	16⅝	EqtLf 2	11.	9	11	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
32⅝	23⅜	Esmrk 1.84	7.4	6	x43	25¼	25	25 — ⅛	
14¼	8½	Esquire .50	3.7	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅞	10¼	EssexCh .70	5.8	5	9	12	12	12	
19⅞	9⅛	Estrlin .60	3.8	7	116	16⅛	15½	15⅞— ¼	
24⅝	18½	Ethyl 1.20	5.3	5	91	23¼	22⅝	22⅝— ⅜	
63	48	Ethyl pf2.40	4.1		3	59	58½	58½+ ⅜	
25⅞	14½	EvanP 1.20a	6.3	5	279	19⅝	19	19½— ⅛	
15¼	13⅛	Evan pf1.40	10.		23	13¾	13⅝	13⅝— ⅜	
35	21	ExCelO 1.60	6.1	6	22	26¼	25⅞	26¼+ ⅜	
19¾	15⅝	Exclsr 1.73e	10.		16	17½	17¼	17⅜+ ⅛	
53⅝	43	Exxon 3.60	7.0	8	1637	51¾	51	51¼+ ⅜	
		— F—F—F —							
28⅝	20½	FMC 1.40	6.0	6	1034	23¾	23⅛	23¼	
37½	31⅝	FMC pf 2.25	6.9		2	32½	32½	32½— ⅛	
13⅝	7¾	Fabrge .40	4.6	8	116	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝— ¼	
8¾	5⅝	FabrlCtr .24	3.6	6	17	7	6¾	6¾— ⅛	
7½	3⅝	FacetEnl		34	64	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
41⅛	24½	FairCm .80	2.3	8	x1017	35½	33⅞	35⅛+1⅛	
35½	17⅜	Fairlnd .90	3.3	6	24	27¾	27¼	27⅜	
11⅝	8⅝	FairmtF .76	8.7	9	12	8¾	8½	8¾+ ⅛	
19½	10⅝	FrWstFn		4	189	14⅝	13⅛	14⅛+1⅜	
5⅜	2⅝	FarahMf			99	4½	3⅝	4½+ ⅜	
7½	3⅝	Fedders		73	76	4½	4¼	4⅜	
41⅝	29	FedCo 2	5.0	5	40	39⅜	39½	39⅝+ ¼	
29¾	22½	FedExpr		10	64	25⅝	25	25 — ⅛	
35⅝	22	FdMog 2.16	6.8	6	7	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
19⅝	13½	FedNM 1.28	7.9	4	647	16¾	16⅛	16¼	
27½	13¼	FedPB .90	3.7	25	477	24¾	23⅞	24⅜+ ⅜	
33½	16⅞	FPap pf1.20	3.9		1	30½	30½	30½+1⅝	
13	12⅛	FdSignl s		5	83	u13⅛	12⅝	13 + ⅛	
41⅛	30¾	FedDSt 1.70	5.5	7	335	31	30⅝	30⅞	
35	18⅜	Ferro 1.08	4.4	7	103	24½	24	24½+ ½	
12⅝	7	FldFin .60	5.9	4	74	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+ ⅝	
35½	29½	FldUnl 2.60	8.4	6	3	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛— ⅜	
31⅜	22⅛	Fldcst 1.40a	5.0	5	5	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛+ ⅜	
18⅝	8⅝	Filmwy .20b	1.4	8	135	14⅞	14½	14½— ⅛	
14	10	FinCpA .50	3.8	6	53	13	12⅞	13 + ⅛	
18⅛	11⅝	FinSBar 1	5.8	5	219	17½	15¾	17⅛+1⅜	
38½	21¼	FinlFed 1.20	3.8	5	593	31⅝	30	31¼+1⅜	
15⅛	11⅝	Firestn 1.10	8.1		401	13½	13⅝	13½+ ⅛	
20⅜	14	FtChrt .80	5.0	4	598	15⅞	15	15⅞+ ⅞	
25⅝	17	FstChic 1.10	6.2	5	79	17⅞	17⅝	17¾— ⅛	
39⅜	31½	FtBnTx 1.32	4.0	7	19	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜— ⅛	
38⅜	32¼	FtInBn 1.30	4.0	8	22	32⅝	32⅜	32½+ ⅛	
16½	8	FstMiss .48	3.1	322	211	13¼	12½	12⅞— ½	
32⅜	25	FstNBo 2	7.3	5	47	27¼	26⅞	27¼+ ⅛	
25½	21	FNStBn 2.20	9.3	6	6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝+ ⅛	
17⅝	12⅞	FstPa 1.32	9.8	7	370	13⅝	13½	13½	
3⅜	1⅞	FstPa wt			28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1¼	FtPaMtg			13	2	1⅞	1⅞	
12½	10⅛	FtUnRt 1.08	9.7	10	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ¼	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk .50	8.0	6	89	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
29¾	22⅞	FtWisc 1.76	7.8	5	137	23	d22½	22½— ⅜	
36	23	FischM 1.40	6.0	6	13	23⅞	23	23⅜+ ⅜	
13⅞	7⅝	FishFds .60	4.8	8	118	12⅝	12¼	12½+ ⅛	
19¾	13¼	FishrScl .44	3.0	6	14	14½	14⅜	14½+ ⅛	
16¾	10	FleetEnt .52	4.8	5	121	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞— ¼	
23½	15½	Fleming .90	5.5	7	40	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+ ¼	
25¾	13	FlexiV .80	5.8	4	52	14	13⅞	13⅞— ⅛	
39⅝	20¼	Flintkt 1.40b	4.8	6	49	29⅝	29¼	29⅜+ ¼	
54⅝	38⅝	FlaECst		9	9	53½	53¼	53¼— ¼	
30¼	21½	FlaGas 1.64	6.5	6	39	25¼	25⅛	25¼+ ⅛	
29⅜	24⅝	FlaPL 2.08	1	6	707	28¼	27⅞	28¼+ ¼	
33⅝	28⅝	FlaPow 2.76	8.8	7	49	31½	31⅛	31¼— ⅛	
31¾	20¼	FlaStl 1.60	5.5	4	9	29⅝	29	29⅛+ ⅛	
43½	29⅝	Fluor 1.40	3.9	7	780	35½	35⅛	35½+ ½	
103	74	Fluor pf 3	3.6		2	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜+6	
23⅜	16¼	FooteC 1.40	7.9	6	8	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
51⅞	39	FordM 3.60	8.6	3	841	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞+ ⅛	
23½	17	ForMK 1.24	6.8	5	27	18⅛	18¼	18¼— ⅛	
37⅛	27¼	FMK pf1.80	6.2		3	29¼	29	29 — ⅜	
14⅝	12⅛	FtDear 1.24	9.8		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
42⅝	27¼	FrtHow 1.20	3.0	11	156	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞— ⅛	
42⅞	26⅝	FosWh 1.20	2.9	8	437	42¼	41½	41⅞+ ⅜	
19¼	9⅝	Fotomat .50	4.4	10	85	11¼	11	11¼+ ¼	
44⅝	24⅝	FourPhs		12	79	32⅝	31¾	31¾— ⅛	
14½	6⅝	FoxStaP .60	5.2	7	16	11⅜	11½	11⅝	
40½	28⅝	Foxbro 1.20	4.1	8	174	30	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	FrankM .30	4.1	5	50	7⅛	7	7¼+ ⅛	
38	18⅛	FrpMln 1.60	4.2	21	630	u38⅝	37⅛	38½+ ⅝	
20	9	Frigtrn .22	1.3	12	40	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛	
34½	25¼	Frueht 2.20	8.0	4	49	27⅝	27¼	27⅜+ ⅛	
14	7½	Fuqua .44	4.5	4	94	10¼	9⅞	9⅞— ¼	
15½	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	9.5		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		— G—G—G —							
15⅝	9⅝	GAF .68	5.8	5	85	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	
19⅞	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.3		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
32	22½	GATX 2	8.0	5	x19	25¼	25	25	
40	30	GAT pf 2.50	7.3		4	34¼	34¼	34¼	
22½	9⅝	GCA .20	1.3	11	26	15¾	15½	15½— ⅛	
14	6¼	GDV		4	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝— ¼	
7⅝	4½	GF Eqp		40	37	5⅝	5¼	5¼+ ⅛	
4	1¼	GMR Pr		10	103	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
38⅛	23⅞	GamSk 1.40	5.3	7	12	26⅝	26	26¼	
50⅝	35⅝	Gannett 1.76	4.3	13	76	41½	41⅛	41⅜	
17½	6⅝	GapStr .30	3.0	5	6	10	9⅝	10 + ⅜	
30⅞	15½	GardDn 1	3.3	11	912	30½	30¼	30¼+ ¼	
29⅛	16¼	Garfink 1.24	6.8	7	3	18⅝	18¼	18¼— ¼	
15⅝	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.8	6	24	15	14⅝	14⅝— ¼	
9⅝	6	Galewy .60	8.4	3	5	7⅛	7	7⅛+ ⅛	
40	23⅝	GearhtO .28	.8	19	145	38	37¼	37¼— ¾	
34⅞	20⅝	Geico 1	3.9	9	172	25⅝	25	25⅝+ ¼	
24⅞	17½	GemCo			18	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	
11¼	8⅞	GAInv 1.22e	13.		168	10	9¾	9¾— ¼	
49½	29	GnAmO .60b	1.4	22	84	44⅝	43½	44¼+ ½	
18	11¾	GnBcsh .80	5.4	5	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
20¾	12¼	GnCable 1.10	6.8	10	122	16½	15⅞	16¼+ ⅜	
24⅝	20	GnCbl pr1.94	8.5		3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞— ⅛	
9½	6⅝	GnCore s		7	49	6¾	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛	
45¾	28⅝	GCinma 1.12	3.1	8	16	36	35⅝	35⅝	
37½	28⅝	GnDyn s 1.20	3.8		344	32	31⅝	31¾— ⅛	
57⅜	44⅝	GenEl 2.60	5.6	9	1314	46⅝	46¼	46⅜+ ⅛	
36¾	26½	GnFds 1.80	5.5	7	341	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞— ⅛	
29⅛	21⅜	GnGth 1.52e	5.3	19	22	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
15	8⅝	GnHost .60	4.2		12	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
41⅜	20	GnInst .60	1.9	8	606	32	31⅜	31¼— ⅜	
40⅛	31	GnInsr pf 3	8.3		2	36	36	36	
21½	11⅛	GenMed .44	3.7	11	60	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞— ⅜	
34⅜	25⅜	GnMills 1.16	4.3	9	194	26⅞	26½	26⅝+ ⅛	
66⅞	53⅝	GMot 6a	11.	4	1174	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	
16⅛	9⅝	GnPort .60	4.4	5	395	14	13⅛	13⅝+ ¼	
20⅞	16⅝	GPU 1.80	10.	8	179	17½	17¼	17¼	
10¼	5	GnRefr			36	8	7⅝	8 + ⅛	
33⅜	23½	GnSignl 1	3.8	9	186	26½	26	26½+ ½	
9⅛	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.8	7	25	8½	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛	
32⅜	27⅜	GTE 2.48	8.8	7	579	28¼	28	28⅛	
32⅜	27¾	GTE pf 2.50	8.9		5	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛+ ⅛	
28⅛	24½	GTE pf 2.48	9.8		19	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
31⅜	22¼	GTire 1.50	5.9	5	57	25⅞	25¼	25⅜+ ⅜	
8⅝	3⅜	Genesco			248	4⅜	4½	4⅝	
33⅛	22⅝	Genstr 2		5	5	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
41½	31	GenuPt 1.32	3.8	12	74	34⅞	34½	34½— ⅛	
32½	23⅞	GaPac 1.10	4.0	9	1049	27⅝	27	27⅜— ⅛	
27⅞	27½	GaPac wd			408	27½	d27⅛	27½— ½	
36¼	34⅝	GaPac pf n .45e	1.3		240	34¾	34½	34¾+ ¼	
27⅝	24	GaPw pf2.52	10.		1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞+ ⅛	
29½	25¼	GaPw pf2.75	10.		30	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	
83	71	GaPw pf7.72	11.		z170	76½	73⅞	73⅞—2⅝	
31⅞	20¼	Geosrc .68e	2.3	9	18	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝— ⅛	
34⅛	25⅝	GerbPd 1.50	5.5	11	109	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛— ⅛	
44⅞	33	Getty 1.20	3.1	10	219	39⅜	39	39⅛— ⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	GlantPC .60	7.6	26	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+ ⅛	
15	10¼	GlbrFn .60	4.0	7	1274	14⅝	13½	14⅝+1¼	
16¾	12⅝	GldLew .70	4.7	4	43	14¾	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛	
16⅞	13⅛	GlffHil s.80	5.4	5	39	14¾	14½	14⅝+ ½	
33	24	Gillette 1.60	6.4	8	211	25⅝	24⅞	25 — ⅛	
12¼	6¼	Ginosinc		5	42	7⅝	7¼	7¼— ⅜	
23⅛	13¼	GleasW .80	4.9	6	22	16½	16¼	16¼— ⅛	
20	10⅛	GlobMar		9	243	17½	17	17¼+ ⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	GldWFn .50	4.1	5	411	12⅞	11	12¼+1¼	
23⅝	16⅛	Gdrich 1.44	8.0	4	117	18	17⅞	18	
18⅞	15⅝	Goodyr 1.30	7.8	5	512	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
22½	16¼	GordJw .60	3.5	5	9	17¼	17	17¼	
34¼	23¾	Gould 1.60	6.0	8	440	27	26½	26¾— ⅛	
33	23½	Gould pf1.35	5.3		2	25½	25½	25½— ¼	
32⅝	26¼	Grace 1.90	7.1	6	268	26⅞	26½	26⅞+ ⅜	
38	27⅛	Graingr .76	2.4	11	20	32	32	32	
17⅛	10⅞	Granitvl 1	8.8	379	16	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
19¾	12½	GrayDr .80	6.1	5	16	13¼	13⅛	13⅛— ¼	
9¼	5	GtAtPc		53	72	7	6⅞	6⅞	
38	24⅝	GtLkD 1a	2.8	5	10	35⅝	35¼	35⅛— ⅛	
27⅝	21⅝	GNIrn 2.25e	9.0	18	14	25⅝	25	25 —1	
37½	23½	GtNoNk 1.40	4.0	8	130	34⅝	34	34⅝+ ½	
34⅜	19⅝	GtWFin 1.26	4.8	4	1908	26⅝	24¾	26⅝+1⅞	
35⅝	16¼	GGiant 1.08	4.0	13	3	27	27	27	
14⅜	11	Greyh 1.04	8.9	9	218	11¾	11½	11⅝	
1⅛	5-16	Greyhnd wt			23	½	15-32	15-32	
11⅞	7¾	GrowC .44b	4.9	6	16	9⅛	9	9 — ⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	GthRty			18	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
24⅞	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	8.1	6	71	15	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅞	13⅝	Guardin .36	2.4	6	17	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+ ¼	
16¾	11¼	GlfWstn .75	5.2	4	x344	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
36⅝	28¼	GlfW pf 2.50	7.8		x15	32¼	32⅛	32⅛— ⅛	
26⅝	21⅝	GulfOil 1.90	7.9	6	639	24½	23⅞	24 + ⅛	
14	8½	GulfRes .32	2.7	8	70	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞— ⅛	
17⅜	10	GulfR pf .20	1.4		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
19½	14⅛	GulfR pf1.30	7.6		2	17⅛	17	17 + ¼	
19⅞	15⅝	GulfR pf1.60	9.1		2	17½	17½	17½	
14⅛	11⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	11.	7	1536	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+ ⅛	
56¼	47	GlfSU pf4.52	9.0		z300	50	50	50 —1⅝	
16⅛	12⅛	GulfUld .92	6.6	6	86	14⅛	13¾	14 + ⅜	
11⅞	6	Gulton .40	4.1	8	30	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+ ⅛	
		— H—H—H —							
4⅝	2⅝	HMW		24	3	3	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛	
40½	32¾	HackW 3.60	9.3	8	6	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜+ ⅛	
31	20⅝	HallFB 1.24	5.0	10	56	25⅛	25	25 — ⅛	
78⅜	54½	Hallib 1.80	2.8	9	777	63⅞	63⅝	63⅞+ ⅛	
26⅞	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.3	7	32	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
17⅛	14	HanJS 1.51e	10.		14	15	14⅞	14⅞	
22	17¾	HanJI 1.84a	9.7		19	19⅛	18½	19 + ½	
24¼	13½	Hndlmn 1	6.8	6	81	15¼	14⅞	14⅞— ⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	HandyH .60	2.8	12	65	21½	20½	21⅛+ ½	
41¼	28¾	Hanna 1.80	5.5	11	22	33	32⅝	33 + ⅛	
40¾	25½	HarBrJ 1.44	3.7	23	112	39½	38⅝	38⅞— ⅛	
18⅝	8¼	Hardees .20	1.6	6	65	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
23⅝	12⅝	Harnishf 1	7.8	11	55	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
40½	15⅝	Harrah .50	2.2	11	343	23⅝	22⅝	23 + ½	
34⅞	26⅛	HarrBk 1.66	6.0	7	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+ ¼	
37	25¼	Harris .60	2.3	12	466	27½	26⅛	26⅞— ½	
34⅝	26⅝	Harsco 1.80	6.2	6	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛+ ¼	
16	10	HartSM .88	7.4	6	53	12	11¾	11⅞	
27¼	16¾	HarteHk .56	2.7	13	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
14¼	7	HartfZd .40	3.6	5	412	11½	11	11¼	
17⅜	14⅝	HattSe 1.50	9.5	11	9	15¾	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
28¼	24	HwllEl 2.24	9.1	7	41	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞— ⅛	
26¼	15⅝	HayesA 1.28	7.1	11	12	18	17¾	18 + ⅛	
17¼	10¼	Hazeltn .40	2.9	6	67	14	13½	13⅞— ⅛	
27⅜	15	HealthTec		6	61	22¼	21	22¼+1½	
14½	8½	Hecks .24	2.3	6	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
8⅞	4⅝	HeclaM			94	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ¼	
20¼	20	HelimB s		7	16	u20½	20¼	20½+ ¼	
44⅛	33⅛	HelnzH 2	5.2	8	577	39	38⅝	38⅝	
11½	6⅝	HeleneC		5	9	7	6⅞	7 + ⅛	
21¼	15⅝	Hellrint 1.10	6.5	6	83	17	16⅝	17 + ⅛	
50¼	35⅛	HelmrP .48	1.0	11	5	47⅝	47⅜	47½+ ¼	
8⅝	7⅝	HemInc .66e	8.9		x11	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
19¾	12⅛	Hercules 1	5.1	8	1004	19¾	19¼	19½— ¼	
23½	18⅛	Hershy 1.30	7.0	6	56	18⅝	18¼	18½— ¼	
13¼	5⅝	Hesston			17	8⅛	8	8⅛	
31⅞	25½	Heublin 1.52	5.5	9	142	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞— ⅜	
94¾	61⅜	HewltPk .60	.7	15	129	85¼	84½	85 — ⅛	
11⅝	5½	HighVlt .10	1.3	10	176	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+ ½	
28⅞	22	Hilton 1	3.9	10	691	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+ ½	
23¾	15⅝	Hobart 1.08	6.6	7	47	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+ ⅛	
32¼	15	Holiday .56	3.5	8	1303	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	
48	24½	HlldyA 1.70t	6.5		2	26¼	26¼	26¼— ⅛	
29⅞	15	HollyS			7	16½	16½	16½— ¼	
11½	10	HmeG pf1.10	11.		12	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
40	29	Homstk 1.10a	3.3	12	79	33	32⅞	32⅞+ ⅜	
38⅛	22½	Honda .37e	1.6	12	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
75⅜	43⅞	Honwll 2.20	3.5	8	437	65⅛	63⅞	63⅞—1⅜	
25½	18⅛	HoovU 1.24	5.8	6	33	21¼	21	21¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Horizon			89	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞— ⅜	
34½	24⅝	HospCp .50	1.9	11	663	27⅝	26½	26⅞— ½	
27	13⅝	Hostlnll .60	4.0	6	42	15¼	14⅞	15 + ¼	
36	16	Houdle 1.20a	3.3	11	2018	u36¼	35⅝	35⅞+4⅝	
43½	27½	Houdpl 2.25	5.1		6	u44½	42⅝	44½+2⅝	
31¼	21⅛	HougM 1.40	4.8	7	20	29¼	29¼	29¼	
11⅝	5⅜	HousFb .36	5.9	8	18	6⅛	6	6⅛+ ⅛	
21⅜	16⅝	HoushF 1.45	7.9	6	820	18¼	18	18¼	
47	38⅝	HouF pf2.37	5.9		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+ ¼	
35½	28⅝	HouF pf2.50	8.0		8	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+ ⅛	
33⅝	26⅞	Housln 2.36	8.1		323	29¼	29	29¼	
28	19⅝	HousNG 1	3.7	8	266	26¾	26⅝	26¾+ ¼	
17	9	HowdJn .44	3.9	7	928	11⅞	11¼	11¼— ½	
18	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9.5	9	59	17	16⅝	16⅞+ ⅛	
20½	17	HudsMln		48	26	19⅛	19½	19½— ⅜	
48⅛	28⅝	HughsTl .92	2.1	9	168	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞— ⅜	
28⅝	14¼	Human .75	2.8	15	112	28	26⅞	27¼— ⅜	
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50	11.		17	22¾	22½	22½— ⅛	
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh .40	2.4	13	222	16¾	15⅞	16⅝— ⅛	
16½	8⅛	HuntIR			10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
24	10¼	HuttEF .68	4.2	4	91	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
14⅜	9⅝	Huyck .72	6.5	8	32	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
		— I—I—I —							
32½	19¾	IC Ind 1.68	6.7	5	25	25¼	25	25⅛+ ⅛	
51	39⅞	IC In pf 3.50	8.3		27	42¼	41⅞	42	
8	4	ICN			71	6⅛	5⅞	6 — ⅛	
47⅝	35⅛	INACp 2.60	6.5	5	49	40¼	39¾	40	
18¾	15⅝	INAIn 1.62	9.8		12	16⅝	16½	16½+ ⅛	
75½	64¼	ITTSvc pf 4	6.0		1	67	67	67 + ½	
13	9⅞	IU Int .95	8.9	35	2394	10⅝	10½	10⅝— ⅛	
21¼	15⅞	IUInt pf1.25	7.5		4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛	
17	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	9.7		26	14	13⅞	14	
27½	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.2	8	32	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
28	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	7.0	6	177	23¼	22¾	23 + ¼	
8⅞	4	IdealT .24r	5.1		9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅞	21⅞	IllPowr 2.28	10.	8	64	23	22½	22⅝+ ⅛	
25½	19¼	IlPow pf2.04	10.		z120	21¼	20½	20½— ⅛	
25	20⅝	IlPow pf2.10	10.		z210	22	21	21 —1	
28½	19⅛	ITW .80	3.4	6	40	23⅝	23½	23⅝+ ⅛	
24¾	15	ImplCo .80	3.5	5	10821	23½	19⅝	23 +3⅜	
20	13⅝	INCO .40	2.1	25	677	19¾	19⅝	19⅝— ⅜	
7¼	5¼	IncCap			7	6½	6½	6½	
10½	9	IncCC 1.02a	11.		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
116	103	IndlM pf 12	11.		z550	106	104¾	104¾—2¼	
23½	19⅝	IndlM pf2.15	10.		21	20½	20¼	20½+ ¼	
24⅞	20⅛	IndlM pf2.25	10.		2	21⅝	21½	21⅝+ ⅛	
27¾	24	IndlGas 2.40	9.4	5	10	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜— ⅛	
24¾	21⅛	IndlPL 2.12	9.3	10	68	23	22¾	22⅞+ ⅛	
20	15⅞	IndlNat 1.44	8.2	5	19	17⅝	17	17⅝+ ⅜	
22¾	11⅞	Inexco .10	.7	18	855	15¾	14¼	15⅛+ ⅝	
64¼	44¼	IngerR 3.16	6.5	7	65	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝— ⅜	
44	38⅜	IngR pf 2.35	7.2		27	33	32½	32½— ½	
15⅞	10½	InerTec .50	3.5	16	15	14½	14¼	14¼	
41⅞	33½	InlndStl 2.80a	8.0	5	133	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞+ ¼	
17¾	11½	Insilco .94b	8.0	5	37	11⅞	11¾	11¾— ⅛	
19½	13½	Insilc pf1.25	8.7		4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
2⅞	1⅜	InstInvTr			21	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+ ⅛	
21	13⅝	Integon .44a	2.7	7	24	16⅝	16¼	16¼— ¼	
22¾	18⅝	ItcpSe 1.92a	9.5		24	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
45½	34	Interco 2.20	6.0	6	68	37⅞	36½	36½— ⅛	
28	12½	IntDiv 8.11e		6	2	25½	25½	25½— ⅛	
29⅜	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	9.7	13	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+ ⅛	
18⅞	10	IntAlum .50	4.1	7	29	12½	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛	
316¼	234⅝	IBM 13.76	4.5	14	926	306½	303¾	303⅞—2¼	
27⅛	19⅞	IntFlav .68	3.0	15	126	22⅝	22½	22½	
44⅞	26¼	IntHarv 2.30	6.0	5	210	38⅝	38⅛	38¼+ ⅛	
45	34	IntMin 3	6.7	7	373	44⅞	44½	44⅝+ ⅛	
25½	17	IntMult 1.10	5.9	7	21	18⅝	18¼	18¼+ ⅛	
49⅜	35⅜	IntPapr 2.20	5.1	9	316	43⅝	43	43¼— ⅛	
16	8¼	IntRectf .25	2.4	6	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛	
34⅞	26⅜	IntTT 2.20	7.9	7	329	28¼	28	28 — ⅛	
56¾	44⅜	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6		2	46¾	46⅜	46⅜+ ⅛	
55⅜	44	IntTT pfK 4	8.7		28	46	45⅝	46 + ⅛	
61½	49⅝	IntTT pfO 5	9.5		3	52½	52	52½+ ½	
41⅜	32⅜	IntTT pf2.25	6.4		8	35⅛	35	35	
58⅜	47½	IntTT pf4.50	9.0		8	50	49⅞	49⅞— ⅛	
23⅜	15	Intrpce 1.30	7.2	5	18	18⅛	18	18	
93	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	7.1		1	70	70	70 + ⅛	
39⅜	27	IntrpGp 1.60	4.9	7	13	32⅞	32½	32⅝+ ⅛	
16¼	14	IntstPw 1.50	10.	9	15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
25	20⅛	InPw pf2.28	11.		z250	21½	21¼	21¼— ⅛	
38¼	17⅞	Intrway .80	4.2	3	52	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞— ⅛	
53⅝	29¼	IowaBf .52	1.2	6	153	44	43	44 + ⅞	
17⅜	14⅜	IowaEl 1.50	9.9	7	20	15⅛	15	15— ⅛	
22¼	19¼	IowlIG 2	9.8	7	15	20½	20¼	20⅜	
28	23⅞	IowaPL 2.40	9.7	7	42	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
23⅜	19¼	IowaPS 2.04	9.5	7	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
9⅛	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.3		12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	
32½	14	ItekCp		13	62	21	20¼	20¾—	
37½	16¼	ItelCp .64	2.9	6	324	22⅝	21½	22⅛+ ⅛	
15⅞	13	Itel pf 1.44	10.		9	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.20	5.9	9	16	20⅞	20½	20½—	
14½	6⅝	Jamswy .08b	.9	4	38	9	8⅞	9 + ⅛	
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen 1	5.7	5	10	17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	
13⅛	7⅝	JapnF 1.56e	15.		45	10⅝	10¼	10¼—	
35⅛	26⅝	JeffPilt 1.04	3.4	8	110	30½	30¼	30¼—	
44	36¼	JerC pf 4	11.		z10	38	38	38	
101½	87½	JerC pf 9.36	10.		z310	90	90	90	
87½	78	JerC pf 7.88	11.		z420	74	d74	74 —	
112	100½	JerC pf 11	10.		z100	105½	105⅛	105⅛—	
26	17½	JewelC 1.44	6.7	7	155	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜+	
6	2⅞	Jewelcor		6	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
34⅜	22½	JhnMan 1.80	7.8	4	377	23⅛	22⅝	22 +	
62⅜	60	JhnMn pf n 5.40	8.7		142	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞+	
89	65⅝	JohnJn 2	3.0	14	797	68⅞	67⅝	67⅝—	
12	4⅝	JohnEF		12	28	6⅝	6½	6½	
34½	21¾	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	76	27⅛	27½	27½—	
39¼	28¼	JohnC pf 2	5.8		19	35	34⅛	34⅛—	
16¼	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.3	7	18	14¼	14	14	
37½	24	Jorgen 1.30	4.3	6	7	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	
23¾	16¾	Jostens .84	4.9	8	41	17¼	17	17	
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.64	5.4	9	189	31⅜	30½	30½—	
		— K—K—K —							
87	51	KLM 1.35r	2.6	4	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜+	
29⅝	22¼	K mart .72	3.0	9	438	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	
19½	16⅝	KalsrAl 1	5.3	5	80	19⅛	19	19 —	
77	63	Kal 57pf4.75	6.2		1	75	75	75 +	
29⅜	14⅝	KaiCe 1.20	5.3	3	90	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	
23⅜	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	7.1		14	19¼	19⅛	19¼+	
63½	33⅝	KaiC pf 2.50	5.1		7	49½	49	49½+	
31	17⅜	KaisrSt 1.50	6.0	14	83	25⅝	25	25	
9¾	6½	KaneMll .28	3.6	8	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19½	12¼	Kaneb .70	5.0	8	84	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	
29⅛	24	KCtyPL 2.56	9.8	7	21	26	25⅞	26 +	
52¼	47	KCPL pf4.50	9.4		z210	48	48	48 —	
25¼	21½	KCPL pf2.20	9.7		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	
25½	17½	KCSoln .90	4.2	5	14	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	
12½	10	KCSou pf 1	9.8		z100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
21	17¾	KanGE 1.90	9.9	8	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	
23	18⅛	KanNb 1.48b	8.1	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
22½	19	KanPLI 1.96	10.	7	357	19¾	19½	19½—	
11	5⅜	Katyind		3	34	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	
10⅜	5⅝	KaufBr .20	2.6	6	98	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	
19⅛	11	Keene .40	2.9	5	x74	14	13⅞	13⅞+	
14⅝	6⅝	Keller .30b	4.1	5	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
25	17	Kellogg 1.20	6.8	9	101	17⅞	17¾	17¾—	
23½	12¼	Kellwd 1.12	9.1	6	22	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
39	26½	Kenmtl 1.32	3.5	9	16	37¾	37½	37¾	
29	19	Kennct .60e	2.6	152	258	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	
22⅛	17¾	KyUtil 2.04	11.	10	19	19⅝	19¼	19⅛+	
17¾	10⅛	KerrGls .40	3.3	5	39	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	
53¾	41⅝	KerrM 1.55	3.0	11	195	52⅝	51⅝	52 +	
16½	9½	KeysCon		8	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅝	16¼	Kevslnt .48	2.4	12	18	20	19½	20 +	
38⅜	27⅛	KiddeW 1.60	5.8	5	29	28	27⅜	27⅝—	
52	41½	Kidde prB 4	9.0		8	44¼	43⅞	44¼+	
50¼	39⅝	KimbCl 2.88	6.3	7	25	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝—	
18	11½	KingDSt .80	6.5	5	112	12½	12¼	12¼—	
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch 1.25	5.9	5	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	
29⅜	22	KnigtRd .60	2.7	10	98	22½	22	22⅜—	
25⅜	14½	Koehrin 1	5.8	5	89	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜—	
29¼	16⅝	Kollmr .64	2.5	10	17	25¼	25	25½—	
24⅛	17¾	Koppers 1.20	6.5	6	75	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	
12⅝	7½	Koracp .34	3.9	4	41	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	
49⅞	42½	Kraft 2.80	6.0	7	69	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	
12⅝	7⅞	Kroehlr			2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
39½	26¼	Kroger 2.32	5.9	6	36	u39⅝	39	39 —	
19⅝	13½	Kuhlm .80a	5.3	6	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	
14	9	Kysor .80	6.6	5	26	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
		— L—L—L —							
13¼	5⅝	LFE .10r	1.5	6	30	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	
19	14¼	LITCO 1	6.5	7	5	15½	15½	15½	
13½	5⅛	LTV		5	169	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	
54	42	LTV pf 5	10.		2	49½	49⅛	49½—	
9⅝	6½	LTV pf I			1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	
27	21⅜	LTV pf 2.60	11.		79	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	
22¼	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.5	7	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
19¼	13⅝	LamSe 1	5.3	7	28	19¼	18⅞	19	
23½	12¼	LaneBry .90	5.0	8	49	18½	18	18⅛—	

(Continued on Page 9)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 5, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9480 Abitibi	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
6700 Agnico E	$6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
1000 Agra Ind A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
32883 Alta Gas A	$17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
15 Alta Nat	$52½	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
200 Algo Cent	$19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
16000 Am Bonza	$22	20⅜	20⅝	—1⅜
3775 Andres W A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6000 Atco A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
3095 BP Can	$24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30764 Bank N S	$24¼	23⅞	24	+ ¼
308 Baton B	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
100 Block Bros	$7	7	7	— ¼
6395 Bralor Res	$10¼	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2725 Bramalea	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
2700 Brenda M	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ¼
2275 BCFP	$20¾	20½	20¾	
3010 BC Phone	$17¼	17½	17¾	— ¼
10310 Brunswk	$7	6⅞	7	
10200 Budd Auto	$8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
110 CAE A	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
7000 Cad Frv	$12⅝	12½	12½	
1021 Cal Pow A	$41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
2320 Camflo	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
5000 C Nor West	$9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
920 C Pakrs C	$22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
1100 Can Perm	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	
1516 Con Trust A	$24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
375 C Tung	$21⅝	21½	21½	
160 CCablesy A	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1210 Cdn Cel	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29075 Cl Bk Com	$27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
5562 Cdn Tire A	$29⅜	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
1200 C Utilies	$17⅛	17	17	
2300 Canbra	405	400	400	— 5
850 Candel Oil	$36⅝	36½	36½	
1700 Cassiar	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6035 Celanese	55⅛	495	495	— 5
200 C Holiday I	$9½	9½	9½	
10075 Can Distrb	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14018 Cons Gas	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
2102 Con Fardy	325	310	320	+ 5
1300 Conwest	$6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6600 Craigmt	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
25 Crush Intl	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14150 Cyprus	$15	14⅞	14⅞	
12350 Czar Res	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12700 Daon Dev	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2000 Daon A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
8230 Denison	$22½	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
3020 Dicknsn	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
2500 D Bridge	$31	30½	30½	
1068 Dofasco A	$31½	31	31	— ½
1009 Dom Store	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
870 Du Pont	$17¾	17½	17¾	
1100 Dylex L A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
3435 East Mal	175	175	175	
2400 Electhom A	495	475	480	—15
1300 Emco	$9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16158 Falcon C	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
1440 Fibre Nik A	$40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	+1⅛
500 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1100 Francona	$10	10	10	+ ¼
60 Fraser A	$14½	14½	14½	
1338 G M Res	425	415	425	+ 5
200 G Distrb A	$8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
1600 G Distrb w	285	280	285	+15
10600 Gibraltar	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
10 Goodyear	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
8300 Granduc	168	161	165	— 1
500 Gt Oil Sds	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
375 GL Forest	$45	45	45	
500 Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
3025 Hard Crp A	365	360	360	
2790 Harlequin	$14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ¼
1642 Hawker A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
3722 Hayes D	$11½	11	11½	+ ½
84206 H Bay Co	$27⅝	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
8095 IAC	$17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
3560 Indal	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
600 Indusmin	$16	15½	16	
300 Inglis	$13½	13	13	— ½
750 Inland Gas	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
1100 Int Mogul	$6	6	6	
10205 Int Pipe A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
400 Inv Grp A	$12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
7300 Ivaco A	$14½	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
6615 Jannock	$23	22¼	22⅞	
4285 Kaiser Re	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
1400 Kam Kotla	460	450	450	—10
850 Kelsey H	$25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
1080 Kerr A A	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
2520 Labatt A	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ¼
100 Lab Min	$39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¾
4260 Lacana	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
500 LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
100 LL Lac	270	270	270	
736 Lob Co A	465	460	465	— 5
100 MICC	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
400 Mclan H A	$19	19	19	
14334 MB Ltd	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
3312 Matoml A	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
200 McGraw H	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3650 Molson A	$25	24⅞	25	— ¼
20 Molson B	$25	25	25	+1½
9175 Moore	$35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
800 Murphy	$16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
190 Nat Trust	$22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ¼
25128 Noranda A	$43	42½	42½	— ½
29112 Norcen	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
1775 NTecm B w	$22½	21¾	22½	+ ¾
14462 Oakwood P	$5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
8950 Ocelot B	$14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
2650 Oshawa A	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
6300 Page Pet	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
3250 Pamour A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1360 PanCan P	$47	46½	46½	— ⅜
60 Patino N V	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
8900 Pembina	$9⅛	8⅞	9	
3491 Petrofina	$24⅜	24	24	
830 Pine Point	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
25150 Place G	270	261	270	+ 7
3900 Placer	$27½	27½	27½	
1000 Ram	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
100 Redpath A	$14	14	14	
2757 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8050 Reichhold	$11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
66465 Revnu Prp	188	178	179	— 4
1800 Roman	$30	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
300 Rothman	$22	22	22	— ¼
10700 Sceptre	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2300 Scotts A	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
13364 Shell Can	$17⅛	17⅛	17½	+
3106 Sherritt A	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	
8157 Simpsons	250	240	245	
400 Simpsn S A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1205 Slater Stl	$16	15⅞	16	+
1620 Southm	$27	26⅝	27	+
170 St Brodcst	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
9597 Stelco A	$29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+
7050 Steep R	380	370	380	+1
2117 Teck Cor A	$13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	
3366 Teck Cor B	$13¼	13	13	
1876 Tex Can	$52½	52¼	52½	+
4310 Thom N A	$17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+
15125 Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+
255 Torstar B	$17⅜	17⅜		
1926 Traders A	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
2350 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15723 TrCan PL	$19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+
6638 UGas A	$11	10⅞	10⅞	+
3300 Union Oil	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	+
500 U Keno	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3600 U Siscoe	$10	9⅞	10	+
1510 Un Carbid	$21⅛	20½	21	+
7928 Versil Cor	$13½	13	13½	
200 Vestgron	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	—
2627 Voyager P	$24	23⅝	24	+
1316 Weldwod	$21¼	21	21¼	+
1500 West Mine	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
3364 Weston	$22⅝	22½	22½	—
970 Woodwd A	$20½	20⅜	20⅜	
2000 Yk Bear	$6⅜	6¼	6⅛	—

Total sales 3,763,127 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices March 5, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8172 Bnk Mont	$24½	23⅞	24⅛	
36750 Basic Res	$ 7⅞	6⅝	7⅛	
1000 Cdn Ind	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	
800 Cdnlnt Pw	85	85	85	
225 Con Bath	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1100 FCA Int	2900	290	290	
100 MntTrst	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
1570 Royal Bk	$40½	40	40⅛	
575 Zellers	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

Total sales 506,357 shares

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

November 1978

Midmac Saudi Arabia Limited

Saudi Riyals 137,500,000

Syndicated Guarantee Facility

Guaranteed by

Midmac Holding Corporation S.A.

Arranged by

BankAmerica International Group
B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.

Provided by

Albank Alsaudi Alfransi
Bank of America NT & SA
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Gulf Riyad Bank E.C.
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Bahrain Branch
The National Gommercial Bank
Saudi Arabia
Texas Commerce Bank National Association

Advising Bank
The National Commercial Bank
Saudi Arabia

Agent
BANK OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

TENDER NOTICE

PERUSAHAAN UMUM LISTRIK NEGARA

AGENCY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids covering supply of Control and Instrument Equipment and Materials for a new 200 MW Unit 3 thermal power plant addition, serving Semarang and the Central Java Transmission System, located at Semarang, Central Java, will be received up until 10:30 a.m. Western Indonesia time on June 6, 1979, and then publicly opened at 11:00 a.m. at the head office of Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara, Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M I/135, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, Indonesia.

Bidding Documents comprise one volume consisting of Invitation and Instruction to Bidders, General Conditions, Bond and Contract Forms and Technical Specifications for Control and Instrument Equipment.

Lump sum proposals will be received for all materials.

Beginning March 21, 1979, complete sets of bidding documents in eight copies may be examined and collected personally by the bidder or his authorized representative upon payment of the non-refundable amount of U.S. $167 from PLN at the following address:

Directorate of Planning
Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara
Jalan Trunojoyo Blok M I/135
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta
Indonesia.

Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara reserves the right to reject any and all bids, may waive bid irregularities and will consider only bids from manufacturers or their authorized representatives. To qualify for an award, the bidder must have manufactured and furnished Control and Instrument Equipment and Materials for at least three power plants having similar or larger design requirements to that specified and which must have been in successful commercial operation a minimum of three years.

PLN has received a loan from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the financing for Unit 3 and intends to apply the proceeds of this loan to payments under the contract for which this invitation is issued. Only manufacturers residing in member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Switzerland are eligible to bid.

Jakarta,
Perusahaan Umum Listrik Negara.

THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. ("The Fund") has been called by the Management and will take place at Handelskade 8, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, on March 27, 1979, at 11:00.

AGENDA

1. Consideration of a dividend.
2. Approval of Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1978.
3. The election of Mr. Leo Model as a Director*.
4. Related Business.

The foregoing items may be approved by a majority of the shares cast on each item. Copies of the Annual Report of the Fund containing the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1978, and form of proxy—available in English or German without cost to the Shareholder—may be obtained from the principal office of The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V., P.O.B.N3712, Nassau, N.P., Bahama Islands, from the offices of the banks listed below, or from:

Dreyfus GmbH
Maximilianstrasse 24,
8 Munich 22, West Germany.
Tel.: 089/220702. Telex: 5/29392.

Holders of bearer shares will be admitted to the Meeting on presentation of their Certificates or Presentation of a voucher which may be obtained from any of the banks listed below.

*Mr. Leo Model is Chairman of Bache, Model, Roland International, a division of Bache, Halsey, Stuart, Shields Inc., Mr. Model has been prominent in the international financial and securities markets for over 40 years.

Holders of bearer shares may vote by proxy by mailing a form of proxy and a voucher obtained from one of the banks listed below to Messrs. C.D. Lind and C.G. Smeets, The Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund N.V. c/o Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The form of proxy and voucher must be received by Messrs. Lind and Smeets by March 26, 1979, to be voted at the meeting.

BOWLING GREEN COMPANY LIMITED
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAYING AGENTS FOR THE DREYFUS INTERCONTINENTAL INVESTMENT FUND N.V.

Deutsche Bank AG
Grosse Gallusstr. 10-14
6 Frankfurt/Main
West Germany

Montreal Trust Company
15 King Street West,
Toronto, Canada

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
2 Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd
23 Great Winchester Street
London, England

هكذا من الاصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
35⅝	21	Lanier	.50	1.7	13	89	29⅞	29½	29½	
13⅛	8¾	LawICh	.48	4.0	11	96	12⅛	11¾	12	—⅛
24	13⅞	LearSg	.80	4.5	4	108	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅛
23¼	19¼	LswTrn s	1.20	6.2	6	6	19½	19¼	19½	+⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt	.64	2.8	12	6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
25	16⅝	Leesona	1.16	5.9	6	7	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LehValy			5	26	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
11⅛	9	Lehmn	1.30e	14.		256	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
14⅛	6⅛	Lennar	.40	3.9	4	34	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
32⅝	24	Lenox	1.30	5.3	7	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
10⅛	6⅝	LesFay	.48	6.5	5	60	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
18⅛	11	LevFdC				13	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
14⅝	13⅝	LevFin	.75a	5.4		15	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
42⅝	27⅝	LeviStr	1.80	4.2	7	555	u43	42¼	42⅞	+⅛
42⅛	40¼	LeviStr	wd			61	u43	42¼	43	+1
26⅝	17⅛	LevitzF	.60	3.2	5	98	18⅞	18¼	18½	+⅛
29½	23	LOF	2a	8.2	4	33	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	—⅛
61¼	51	LOF pf	4.75	8.7		2	54½	54½	54½	
34½	24	LibrtyCp	.88	2.9	7	31	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	—⅛
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn			4	24	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
13⅛	9½	LibtL pf	1.25	13.		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
41	27½	Liggel	2.50	6.3	6	800	40½	38⅞	39¾	+1½
54	38⅝	LillyEli	1.80	3.4	14	797	52¾	52¼	52¾	—⅛
43	33⅜	LincNI	2.80	7.4	5	114	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
86	67½	LincNlpl	3	4.0		1	75	75	75	+1
19⅛	15½	LincPl	1.76	11.		4	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
8⅜	3	Lionel	.12	2.5	7	83	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
28½	14⅝	Litton	.58t	2.8		241	21¼	20¾	20¾	—⅛
48⅝	21½	Litt plc	pf			1	31	31	31	+⅛
37⅜	14⅛	Lockhd			5	125	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
34⅝	20⅝	Loctite	.40	1.7	11	22	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
55⅛	34⅝	Loews	1.20	2.7	3	13	44¾	44¼	44¼	+⅛
1½		LomM	1.85e	11.	9	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
27⅝	17½	LnStar	1.40	6.2	6	313	22½	22¼	22½	—⅛
19⅛	17	LILCo	1.70	9.6	7	142	17¾	17½	17⅝	
91⅝	77	LIL pfJ	8.12	10.		z2000	80¼	79¾	80¼	—1
27⅜	24⅜	LIL pfO	2.47	9.6		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
34	22¾	LongDr	.64	2.4	13	18	26⅝	26	26⅜	+⅛
39⅛	21⅜	LoralCp	1	3.4	9	48	29⅛	28⅝	29	+⅛
25⅝	19½	LaLand	1.28	5.1	9	391	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
24⅛	13⅝	LaPac	.60b	3.1	6	458	19¾	19⅛	19¼	
24¼	20¼	LouvGs	2	9.6	10	22	20⅞	20¾	20¾	—⅛
19¼	10¼	Lowenst	.60	4.2	4	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
49⅝	34⅝	Lubrzl	1.60	3.7	11	107	44⅛	43⅜	43⅜	—⅛
18½	13½	LuckyS	1	6.5	9	177	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅝	7	Ludlow	.60	3.5	16	397	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
19	14⅛	Lukens	.96	6.5	6	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
19⅞	9⅛	LynCSys	.40	2.3	16	26	17¾	17	17⅛	—⅛
		— M—M—M —								
41¾	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.0	18	40	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
46⅝	31⅜	MCA	1.20	3.0	7	450	40½	40	40	—½
14⅛	8	MEI	.40	3.1	8	59	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—⅛
28⅝	14⅝	MGIC	1	5.0	7	192	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
21⅞	13	MacAF	1	6.2	7	15	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
14	8¼	MacDn	.40	4.5	5	47	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
15	6⅝	Macke	.48	5.8	5	21	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Macmil	.72	6.4	7	59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
45⅛	32	Macy	1.65	4.9	5	13	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MdsFd	1.29e	9.2		46	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅛	MagicCf	.60	6.2	5	105	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—⅛
32⅛	23⅛	MalonH	.96	3.3	10	357	29½	29¼	29½	
13⅛	7⅛	Manhin	.30	3.0	4	13	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
14⅛	4⅛	ManhLt	.30	3.5	12	45	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
40⅛	28⅛	MfrHan	2.28	7.3	6	304	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
38⅛	26⅛	MAPCO	1.40	4.7	8	81	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	+⅛
28⅛	17⅛	MaratM	.80	2.3	5	637	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—1
62⅛	39⅛	MaratO	2.40	3.9	9	593	62	61⅝	61⅝	—½
28⅛	17⅛	Maremt	1	4.7	6	67	22	21⅛	21⅞	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	MarMid	.80	5.7	7	281	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	MarlonL	.64	4.3	10	56	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
18⅛	9⅛	MarkCtl	.36	2.9	13	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
20⅛	13	Mark pf	1.20	8.0		10	15	15	15	
35⅛	22	Marley	1	4.6	7	98	22	d21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Marriot	.16	1.3	9	1031	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+½
69⅛	51⅛	MrshM	3.20	5.2	13	102	61½	60⅛	61½	+⅛
26⅛	15⅛	MrshF	1.24	7.8	9	114	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
34⅛	22⅛	MartM	1.80	5.7	6	540	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+⅛
14	9	MaryK	.48	4.3	10	185	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
26⅛	18	Md Cup	.56	2.8	7	84	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
26	15⅛	Masco	.52	2.7	19	97	19⅛	19⅜	19½	
27⅛	14⅛	MasonH	1.20	4.8	8	386	25	24⅝	24⅝	
15⅛	11⅛	MasM	1.34e	9.9	10	12	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
13	8	MassyF				204	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
17⅛	15⅛	MasCp	1.68	10.		29	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
11⅛	10⅛	MasInc	1.08	9.7		25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	Mattel	.15e	2.1	6	133	7⅜	7	7	—⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Mattel	wt			165	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
27⅛	21	MayDS	1.28	5.7	6	237	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
24⅛	16⅛	MayerO	1	4.9	10	10	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MaysJW			4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Maytg	1.60a	6.7	9	17	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
31⅛	19⅛	McDermt	1	5.0	6	358	20½	19⅞	20⅛	—⅛
35⅛	25⅛	McDr pf	2.20	8.2		44	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
32⅛	28⅛	McDr pf	2.60	8.6		252	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
60⅛	40	McDnld	.36	.9	10	491	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
40⅛	23⅛	McDonD	.75	2.5	7	184	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
30⅛	22⅛	McGEd	1.80	7.2	6	47	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
34	17⅛	McGrH	1.28	5.1	10	348	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22⅛	12	McLean	.64	4.7	6	2	13⅛	13½	13½	+⅛
13	8⅛	McLout			6	41	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
16⅛	9⅛	McMorO	.10	.7	39	214	15⅛	14⅞	15	—⅛
15⅛	10	McNeil	.80	6.5	6	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
33⅛	17⅛	Mead	1.60	6.0	5	383	27	26½	26⅞	+⅛
88	47	Mea pf	42.80	4.1		1	67½	67⅛	67½	—⅛
39⅛	19⅛	Measrx	.50	1.3	14	54	38	37½	37⅝	—⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Mednco s	.40	2.8	8	20	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅛
40⅛	18⅛	Medtrn	.48	1.5	11	56	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
33⅛	24½	Melville	1.40	5.0	8	335	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
60⅛	25⅛	Memorex			5	137	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
37	29⅛	MercStr	1a	2.9	5	12	34⅛	34	34	
37⅛	24⅛	MerTx	1.48	5.7	6	9	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
71⅛	47⅛	Merck	1.90	2.9	16	445	66	65⅛	65⅛	
40⅛	25⅛	Merdith	1	3.5	6	8	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
24⅛	14	MerrLy	.58	5.3	8	275	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
39⅝	26⅛	MesaPet	.48	1.3	15	370	37⅞	37½	37⅝	—⅛
16⅛	13⅛	Mesab	1.47e	9.2	24	15	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
25⅛	17½	Mesta	.60e	3.2	33	5	19⅛	18¾	18¾	—⅛
24⅛	20¼	MGM s	.60	2.7	10	1061	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
71	41⅛	Metrm	2.20	4.2	7	7	52⅜	52⅛	52½	
92½	82½	MtE pfJ	8.32	10.		z50	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+⅛
97	81⅛	MtE pf	8.32	10.		z210	82	d81	81	—⅛
25⅛	21½	MnCn pf	2.05	8.7		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
16	12⅛	McnGs	1.30b	9.1	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29	25⅛	MhWl pf	2.67	10.		4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
26	23⅝	MhWl pf	2.12	8.7		2	24½	24½	24½	
19	16⅝	MdCTel	1.40	8.2	7	11	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
26⅝	21⅝	MdCT pf	2.06	8.8		1	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
17⅝	14⅛	MidSUt	1.52	10.	6	551	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
3	1	MidIndM				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	14	MidRos	1.10	6.1	7	302	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
30⅛	19½	MillerW	.90	3.4	11	15	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	
25⅝	12⅛	MillBrd	.80	3.6	7	56	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
18⅝	11½	MilRoy	.30	1.8	12	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
66	43	MMM	2.40	4.2	12	1076	57⅝	56⅝	56⅞	—⅛
21⅛	18⅛	MinPL	1.94	9.8	6	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
14⅛	9⅛	MirroAl	.96	9.0	12	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
39⅝	20⅛	Misnlns	.80	2.5	7	15	31½	31¼	31½	+½
59½	40½	MPacC	2.80	5.9	5	33	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	—⅛
15⅝	10⅝	MoPSv	1b	8.9	8	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
26	21	MoPS pf	2.44	11.		3	22½	22⅛	22½	+⅛
73⅛	58⅝	Mobil	4.80	6.6	7	335	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MobileH			10	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	11⅝	MdMer	.20	1.6	6	84	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	10⅝	Mohasco	.90	8.4	6	52	11	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅛	6⅝	MohkDta			10	179	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
35⅝	22	Monrh	1.84	6.2	5	4	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+⅛
28⅛	14⅝	Monogr	.52	2.0	6	23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
60⅛	44½	Monsan	3.20	6.8	6	241	47⅝	46⅝	46⅞	—⅛
18⅛	15⅛	MntDU	1.50	9.0	7	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04	9.5	8	124	21½	21¼	21¾	+⅛
22⅛	18⅛	MonSt	1.80a	9.2		36	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
10⅛	7½	MONY	.92a	12.	9	68	8	7⅞	7⅞	
39⅛	27	MooreM	1	3.2	5	26	31⅛	31	31	—⅛
52	40⅛	Morgan	2.50	5.6	7	408	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
30	18⅛	MorKn	1.50	6.8	4	43	22⅛	21⅞	22	+⅛
20½	13	MorseSh	.66	4.5	5	68	15	14⅞	14⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	MtgTrAm			5	33	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
34⅝	23½	MorNor	1.28	4.6	9	47	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
54⅝	35⅛	Motrola	1.20	3.2	9	219	37⅝	36⅝	37	—⅛
40½	27	MtFuel	2.20	7.6	9	50	29⅛	29	29	—⅛
27⅝	24⅛	MtSTel	2.08	7.8	8	15	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Munford				74	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	4	Munfd pf	.40	5.2		34	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Munsng	1.20	7.6	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
18⅝	11⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.7	8	14	13⅛	13	13⅛	—⅛
57½	32⅝	MurpOil	1	2.4	11	69	42⅛	41⅝	42	+⅛
25½	14	MurryO	1	5.4	7	3	18½	18½	18½	
15	12⅛	MulOm	1.32	9.8		2	13½	13½	13½	
15⅛	7½	MyersL	.50	5.1	6	x84	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
		— N—N—N —								
22⅛	12⅛	NCH	.64	4.1	8	233	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
70½	40⅛	NCR	1.60	2.5	9	476	64½	64	64⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.8	8	[illegible]	22⅛	22⅛	20⅝	
27⅝	19	NLT	1	5.5	6	102	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
		NVF s			5	2½	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅛	
28½	23⅛	Nabisco	1.50	6.2	9	153	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+
32⅝	24⅝	Nalco	1.36	4.4	10	35	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+
33⅛	12⅛	Narco	.68	3.6	9	457	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	—
38	21⅜	Nashua	1.30	5.6	5	47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
42⅝	13⅝	NatAirl	.50	1.3	19	141	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
33	20⅝	NAvia	2.15e	7.9		42	27	26⅝	26⅞	—
22⅝	13½	NatCan	.72	3.9	6		19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18⅛	9	NtCityL	.60	5.3			11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅜	27	NtDetr	1.88	6.1	9	2	30⅛	30⅝	30⅞	+⅛
23½	18	NatDist	1.80	9.2	5	[illegible]	19⅛	19⅛	19	
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.33	9.2	5		25	25⅛	25	
26½	24	NFG pf	2.50	9.3			24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
22⅝	15	NatGyp	1.32	8.7	5	242	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	NatHom			15	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	NtLibty n	.28	3.5	6	27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27	15⅝	NMdCr	.56	2.6	10	217	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
21⅜	16⅝	NMedE	.75	3.8	8	70	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
20⅞	11⅝	NMineSv	.56	4.4	11	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
34⅝	15⅝	NtPrest	1.50	7.1	12	3	[illegible]	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	15⅛	NtSemic			9	813	20	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
17⅞	12⅝	NtSvIn	1.08	6.6	5	14	16⅛	16	16	
23⅞	14½	NStand	1.24	7.5	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅝	28⅝	NatlStl	2.50	8.3	5	43	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
52⅝	33⅝	Natom	2.10	4.6	5	125	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
35	23⅛	Natm pf	1.50	5.4		15	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
24½	20⅛	NevPw	2	9.6	9	74	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—⅛
20	16½	NevP pf	1.74	10.		z100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
24½	21	NevP pf	2.30	11.		z450	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
21⅝	18⅛	NevP pf	1.95	10.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	21	NEngEl	2.18	9.7	6	145	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
17½	15	NEnGE	1.52	9.9	5	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
105	97½	NEG pf	9.56	9.6		z50	100½	100½	100½	
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.1	15	61	36⅛	35½	36	—⅛
29⅛	26⅝	NEnP pf	2.76	9.9		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
36	31⅛	NEngT	3.16	9.3	8	34	34⅛	33⅛	34	
19⅝	16⅝	NYSEG	1.68	9.5	7	74	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
97	82	NYS pf	8.80	10.		z150	84½	84½	84½	—1
24⅝	21⅛	NYS pf	2.12	9.6		12	22	22	22	
30	21¼	Newhall	.64	2.5	10	16	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
25½	15½	Newmt	.60	3.2	22	292	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6½	Newpark			8	73	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
15⅝	13½	NiaMP	1.44	10.	7	141	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
38	32½	NiaMpf	3.40	11.		z330	32½	32½	32½	—⅛
43	36½	NiaMpf	3.90	10.		z250	39	39	39	—1
110	101½	NiMpf	10.60	10.		z70	104½	104½	104½	
85	72	NiaMpf	7.72	11.		z1000	72½	72½	72½	—3½
12⅛	9⅝	NiagSh	1.01e	9.7		12	10½	10½	10⅝	—⅛
30⅝	26½	Nicor	2.40	8.5	6	41	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+⅛
30½	26	Nicor pf	1.90	6.8		5	28	27⅝	28	—⅛
27⅝	20⅝	NortWn	1.84	8.0	7	152	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅛
26⅝	18½	Norlin	1.60	5.5	4	26	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
27	20⅝	Norris	1.40	6.3	5	65	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
24½	14⅝	NACoal	.56	3.9	7	22	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
5	2⅝	NoAMtg				67	3	2⅞	3	
34⅛	24⅛	NoAPhl	1.50	5.6	5	182	27	26⅞	26⅞	
11⅝	4½	NoCAir	.20	3.1	4	110	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
7½	1	NoCAir	wt			76	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
10⅛	9	NoesIUt	1.02	11.	7	259	9⅛	9	9	
16⅝	11	NCotSL	.70	4.7	4	480	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅛
18⅝	15½	NIndPS	1.50	9.5	10	117	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
41⅛	32⅛	NorNGs	2.60	6.8	6	239	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	NoStPw	2.16	8.9	7	284	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
55	47½	NSPw pf	4.56	9.4		z100	48½	d48	48½	—1
38⅛	33⅛	NorTel	.80	2.2	10	x143	37⅛	37	37	—⅛
6⅛	3½	Nthgate			75	15	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
49⅛	32⅝	Nortrp	1.80	5.1	6	129	35⅝	34⅝	35	+⅛
37⅛	22⅛	NwstAirl	.80	3.2	9	477	25⅝	24⅝	25	—⅛
26⅝	21⅝	NwtBcp	1.16	4.9	7	151	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
25⅝	25⅝	NwtEnr	2.40	8.0	6	83	30	29⅝	30	
35	23	NwtInd	1.75	6.5	5	282	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
40	28½	NwtInd	wt			74	30⅝	30⅝	30½	—⅛
27⅝	24	NwtP pf	2.50	9.9		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
12⅛	9⅝	NwMLt	1e	10.	9	38	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅛	22	Norton	1.15	4.7	7	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
21⅛	15⅛	NorSim	.92b	5.9	6	367	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
48	35⅛	NortS pf	1.60	4.5		4	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
36	25⅛	Nucor	.36	1.0	6	42	35½	35	35⅛	—⅛
		— O—O—O —								
26⅝	16⅛	OKC	1.20	4.2	11	269	29⅛	26⅝	28½	+1⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Oakind	.40	1.9	15	213	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
19	15⅝	OakiteP	1.20	7.2	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
25⅛	14⅛	OcciPet	1.25	6.6		922	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	OcciPet	wt			124	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
24⅛	49⅛	OcciP	pf3.60	5.9		2	61⅛	61	61	—1
82½	48⅛	OcciP pf	4	6.7		3	59½	59½	59½	—⅛
26⅛	22	OcciP pf	2.50	11.		5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
23⅛	18½	OcciP pf	2.12	11.		6	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
24⅛	19⅛	OcciP pf	2.30	11.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20	
35⅛	23⅞	Ogden	1.80	6.3	5	34	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
19	14⅝	OhioEd	1.76	11.	12	404	16⅛	15⅞	16	
50	41	OhEd pf	4.40	11.		260	42	41⅛	41⅛	
82	69	OhEd pf	7.36	10.		z160	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+4⅛
85½	72	OhP pf	B7.60	10.		z2000	72½	d72½	72½	—1
25½	21⅛	OhP pf	G2.27	10.		38?	22⅛	21⅞	22	—⅛
124	113½	OhP pf	A 14	12.		z130	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	+⅛
123	114	OhP pf	F 14	12.		z60	116	116	116	—⅛
18⅝	16⅛	OklaGE	1.60	9.0	9	129	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	8⅝	OkIGE pf	.80	9.0		z10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅛	18	OklcNG	1.60	7.4	6	44	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
25⅝	13⅛	Olin	.88	4.8	7	231	19½	18	18⅝	+⅛
26⅛	19	Omark	1.12	3.8	5	1	29⅛	29½	29½	+⅛
23⅛	15½	Oneida	.84	3.9	7	106	21½	20⅛	21½	+1⅛
11⅛	9½	Openhe	.84	8.1	6	3	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
16⅛	14⅛	OranRk	1.52	10.	7	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅛	4⅝	Orange	.20	3.0	4	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅛	7⅝	OrionC	.30	3.5	6	60	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
23⅛	15⅝	OutMar	1.40	7.5	5	43	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—⅛
23⅝	18⅝	OutletCo	1	5.1	5	37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅛	13	OvernDr	.84	5.3	6	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
26⅛	16	OvrnTr	1.10	6.2	4	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
29	20⅝	OverSh	.50b	2.4	4	26	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝	+⅛
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20	4.5	6	442	27	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
24⅛	17⅝	OwenIll	1.26	6.5	5	62	19⅝	19⅛	19½	
12⅝	8	Oxtrcin	.68	7.2	5	17	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
		— P—Q —								
19⅛	15½	PHH Gp	.64	4.1	8	20	15½	15½	15½	
12⅝	8	PNBMt	.82e	8.4	8	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
31½	23⅛	PPG	1.84	7.0	6	93	25½	26½	26⅛	—⅛
21⅞	11	PSA			5	140	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
12⅞	11⅛	PacAS	1.24	10.		27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
25½	21⅛	PacGE	2.32	9.5	8	273	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
21⅞	18⅝	PacLtg	2	9.3	7	30	21⅝	21½	21½	—⅛
37⅝	34	PacLm	2.20	5.0	13	41	45	43½	44½	—1
21½	17	PhwTel	1.64	9.1	7	220	18	18	18	
54⅝	30	PacPet	1.14	2.1	12	9	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+⅛
23	15	PorGE	1.52	[illegible]		219	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
16⅛	14	PacTT	[illegible]	9.7	8	46	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
[illegible]	62	PacTT pf	[illegible]			z50	64	64	64	
16⅛	10	PacTin	[illegible]	5.2	5	35	15½	15⅝	15½	+½
13⅛	6	PaineW	[illegible]	5.9	4	15	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
17	[illegible]	PalmBc	[illegible]			22	13	13	13	+⅛
20⅛	[illegible]	PalmBc	[illegible]			64	17	16⅝	17	+⅛
6⅛	[illegible]	PanAm	[illegible]			22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅛	[illegible]	PanAm	[illegible]		3	771	6⅛	6	6	
43	36⅛	PanEP	[illegible]			313	45⅝	44⅝	45	—⅛
23⅛	14⅛	PaprCft	[illegible]		8	18	18	18	18	—⅛
16⅛	[illegible]	ParGas	[illegible]		11	144	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	ParkDr	[illegible]			144	20½	19½	19½	—⅛
[illegible]	20⅛	ParkHan	[illegible]			29	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
29⅛	17⅛	ParkPen	[illegible]			35	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+½
14⅛	7	PatPt			22	77	11	10⅝	11	
24⅛	[illegible]	PavNsw	[illegible]	2.8	9	14	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
27⅛	[illegible]	PeabG	[illegible]	1.5	8	14	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
12⅛	5½	Pengo				27	7	6⅝	7	
19⅛	11⅛	PenCen				553	18⅛	17½	18	
10⅛	9⅛	PennCn pfA				6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
6⅛	5	PennCn pfB				145	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PenDix				25	3½	3⅛	3½	
43⅛	27	Penney	1.76	6.0	5	1488	29⅝	29	29⅝	
64	51⅛	PaCo pf4.50		8.5		2	53½	53½	53½	—2
22⅛	19	PaPL	2.04	9.9	7	145	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
52	44	PaPL pf4.50		10.		z110	45	44½	44½	—½
96⅛	84	PaPL pf8.60		10.		z150	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+1
94	82	PaPL pf8.40		10.		z300	81	80½	80½	—⅛
111⅛	101	PaPL pf		11.		z60	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	—1½
121	112	PaPL pf	13	11.		z40	115	115	115	+½
90	74½	PaPL pf	8	10.		z160	77½	77½	77½	—⅛
95⅛	85	PaPL pf8.70		10.		z50	84½	84½	84½	—⅛
42⅛	30½	Pennwlt	2.20	6.9		41	32	31½	31⅝	+⅛
42⅛	20	Pena pf1.60		7.9		20	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Pennzol	2	5.9	9	386	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—⅛
95⅛	84	Penz pfB 8		8.9		z20	90	90	90	—½
14	7	PeopDr	.24	[illegible]	5	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
37⅛	31⅛	PepsGs	2.28	[illegible]		50	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
33⅛	23⅛	PepsiCo	1	4.1	12	1061	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
31	17⅛	PerkinE	.52	1.8	13	716	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
12⅛	6⅛	Perini				113	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
45⅛	25⅛	PerryD	1.20a	3.4	10	66	36	36	36	
35⅛	27	PetLan	1.54	4.6	8	66	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
25⅛	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e	12.		17	21½	21	21⅛	—⅛
23⅛	17	PetRs pf1.57		6.5		12	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+⅛
35	25⅛	Pfizer	1.32	4.2	11	x296	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	—⅛
24⅛	17⅛	PhelpD	.60	2.2	74	183	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
19	15	PhilaE	1.68	[illegible]	7	239	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
41⅛	36	PhilE pf3.80		10.		z60	37	37	37	
46	41⅛	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z70	43	43	43	
82	73½	PhilE pf 7		9.0		z5000	78	78	78	
89⅛	72½	PhilE pf7.85		10.		z200	78	78	78	+1
106	96	PhilE pf9.52		9.4		z100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
100⅛	91½	PhilE pf9.50		10.		z540	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅛
95⅛	73	PhilE pf7.80		10.		z1560	79	76⅝	78	+1½
28⅛	17⅛	PhilaSub	.56	3.0	5	45	24⅝	24½	24½	—⅛
76⅝	55⅛	PhilMr	2.50	3.8	10	2603	67⅛	65	65½	—1⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Philling	.28	6.2	5	41	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Philling pf	1	5.5		2	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
39⅛	27⅛	PhilPet	1.20	3.5	7	615	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
15	8⅛	PhilVH	.60	5.2	4	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

Tokyo Exchange

March 6, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
ahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks	547
non	531	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	131
a Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Corp	425
ti Bank	335	Mitsui Co.	294
ji Photo	644	Mitsukoshi	495
tachi	249	Nippon Elec.	281
nda Motor	470	Sharp	460
itoh	245	Sony Corp	1,630
pan Air L.	2,940	Sumitomo Bank	335
nsai El. Pwr.	1,160	Taisho Marine	240
o Soap	620	Takeda	494
in Brewery	445	Teijin	135
matsu	346	Tokyo Marine	495
bota	287	Toray	190
tsu El. Ind.	658	Toyota	850

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	90.70	90.30	100.80	85.60
Brussels (2)	115.54	115.05	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt (3)	151.93	152.65	164.46	141.16
London 30	486.20	484.60	535.50	433.40
London 500 (4)	261.12	261.48	267.06	205.42
Milan (5)	76.89	77.16	82.52	55.45
Paris (6)	N.A.	114.78	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	589.20	589.92	590.14	441.19
Tokyo (8)	444.72	445.13	462.97	364.04
Tokyo (9)	5,992.84	6,014.23	6,212.78	3,867.91
Zurich (10)	322.50	332.20	342.00	289.50

1. Ang-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Horay-Stamon Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Ageti Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the March 6, 1979 's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.005	4.056	107.57*	46.71*	0.2384	—	6.829*	119.58*	38.595*
Brussels (a)	29.36	59.4625	15.8175	6.852	3.4808*	14.65	—	17.5275	5.653
Frankfurt	1.8675	3.763	—	43.33*	2.207	92.64*	6.322*	110.86*	35.72*
London (b)	2.02525	—	3.7335	8.682	1,704.50	4.0635	59.51	3.402	10.532
Milan	841.45	1,703.50	453.07	196.28	—	417.74	28.63	501.81	161.92
New York (c)	—	2.02455	1.856	4.29075	841.50	2.00525	29.38	1.676	5.1995
Paris	4.2865	8.679	230.80*	—	5.094	213.75*	14.595*	255.75*	82.50*
Zurich	1.676	3.39505	90.2215*	39.1015*	0.1992	83.59105*	5.70695*	—	32.23655*

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona .95 ; Escudo 47.65 ; Israeli £ 19.25 ; Peseta 69.075 ; Schilling 13.665 ; Sw.krona 4.3695 ; Yen 2?8 ; Norw. krona 5.094 ; Fin mark 3.9735 ; Belgian financial franc 29.72 ; Hong Kong $ 4.9225 ; Singapore $ 2.1755 ; Canadian $ 84.445 U.S. cents

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers, 2pm EST rates for New York.
* Indicative figures

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

ev 8-87	92	93
land 7½-82	95¼	96¼
tralia 8¾-83	94½	95½
tralia 8¾-91	94½	95½
tralia 8¾-92	89	90
kyo 7⅝-84	91	92
clays 8½-92	90	91
fvd. 7¾-85	90	91
Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
E 8¾-83	96¼	97½
til 9¼-84	95	96
Gas 9-81	98	99
kenHill 8-85	91	92
Berm. 8¼-84	94	95
NatlR 8⅝-86	91¼	92¼
rbongs 8⅝-81	96	97
Invest 8¾-84	93	94
s Food 7½-91	87	88
oco 8-86	95	96
er Ham 8-87	92	93
8¼-82	94¾	95¾
7¾-84	90½	91½
8⅝-81	97½	98½
8⅝-97	90	91
8¼-83	94	95
8-84	92¼	93¼
Aquit. 8¼-85	92½	93½
9¼-89	93	94
csson 8½-89	91	92
8-86 nov	97	98
ofima 8½-83	95	96
8-82	92¾	93¾
Chic 7-80	96½	97¼
verken 8½-87	90	91
ld 9¾-83	99½	100½
Westn 8¼-84	91	93
nersley 8½-84	94¾	95¾
e Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
3¼-87	91	92
Cnda 9-82	97¼	98¼
Overseas 9-83	95¾	96¾
e W. 8½-85	92	93
kums 8-83	94½	95½
itoba 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
hellin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾

Midld Intl 8¾-86	94½	95½
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	91½	92½
NZealand 9¼-82	98	99
NZealand 8½-83	95½	96½
NrgKombk 8½-91	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	91½	92½
Ontario 9-83	97	98
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	94¼	95¼
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	91	92
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 8¾-82	93½	94½
Stlnd 8⅝-88	97¼	98¼
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedSICo. 7¾-82	93½	94½
TMay 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	95¼	96¼
Transocean 7½-87	91¼	92¼
UnOil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	96½	97½
Vwagen 7¾-87	89	90
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89¾	90¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	105	107
Beatrice 6¼-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	84	86
Beecham 6¾-92	104½	105½
Boots 6¾-93	94	95
Borden 6¾-91	95	97
Borden 5-92	85	87
BroadHale 4¾-87	71½	73½
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
Chevron 5-88	143	145
Chrysler 4¾-88	59	61
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke Btl. 6¾-93	84½	86½
Cr Suisse 4¾-91	119½	121½
Cummins 6¼-86	85	87
Dart Ind 4¾-87	80½	82½
EastKodak 4½-86	84	86
Ford 6-86	89	91
Ford 5-88	78½	80½
GenElec 4¼-87	77	79
GenFoods 4½-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	71½	73½
GulWestn 5-86	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
ICI 6¾-97	94	95
INA 6-97	88½	90½
ISE 6¾-89	87	89
ITT 6¾-97	75½	77½
Jusco 6-92	119½	120½
Komatsu 7¼-90	141	142
MorganJP 4¼-87	89	91
Nabisco 5¼-88	96½	98½
OwensIll 4½-87	98½	100½
PenneyJC 4½-87	73	75
RCA 5-88	80½	82½
Revlon 4½-83	144	146
Revlon 4¾-87	123	125
Sperry 4¼-88	93	95
Squibb 4¾-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Texas 7½-93	89½	91½
Tyco 8½-88	99½	101½
UnCarb 4¾-82	88½	90½
WarnLamb 4½-87	76½	78½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 - 100

	Med.	Long.
Tuesday	95.14	88.74
Previous	95.11	88.71

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 6, 1979

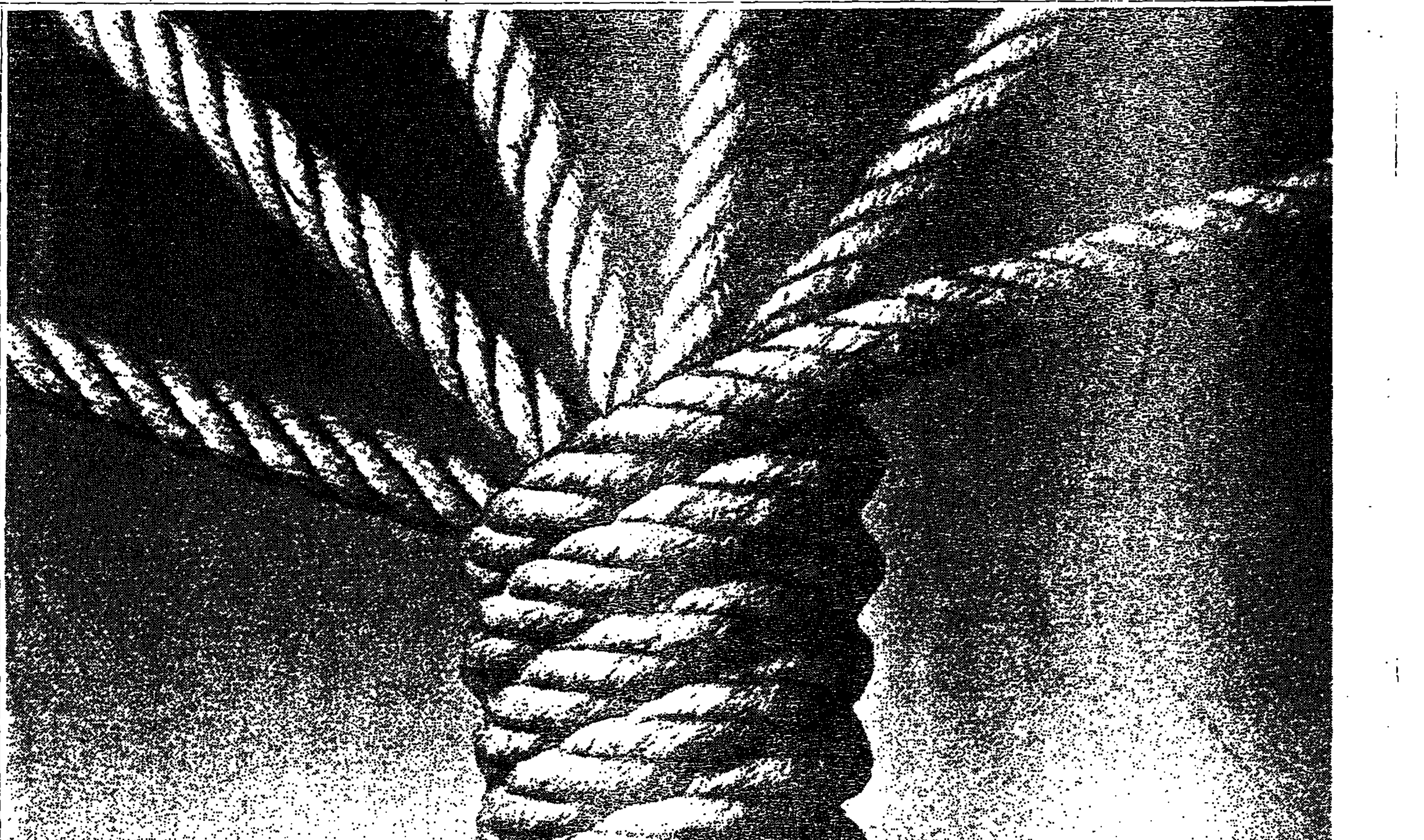
NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

...nd	7	7½
...Prot	10½	11½
...Cp	4	4½
...nW	10⅛	10⅝
...Ross	2⅝	3½
...Aicr	19	19⅝
...Alex	28½	29¼
...Inc	18⅝	19⅝
...B	10½	11½
...Cp	21⅝	22⅜
...n	3⅝	4⅛
...tel	11¼	11⅝
...tros	11½	11⅝
...ding	15⅛	16⅛
...rr	2 11-16	2 15-16
...lite	6¼	6⅝
...usB	25⅝	25⅞
...Cp	7⅝	8⅛
...nGp	2½	2⅝
...VGs	19⅝	20
...ala	22	22⅝
...SLt	15¼	15⅝
...Cp	7⅝	8⅝
...HE	14⅝	15⅛
...nRt	11⅞	12⅜
...Rs	6⅛	6½
...Fr	16¼	17
...sMk	10	10½
...ne	8⅝	9⅝
...Lab	31½	32¼
...Co	13½	14
...Son	21½	23
...hr	2⅛	2½
...lllP	27¼	27¾
...mco	4	4⅜
...kS	30½	32
...Tom	16	16½
...bee	5⅛	5⅝
...ave	14⅝	14⅞
...upS	5½	5⅞
...Sv	33	34½
...adH	2½	3
...eC	10½	11¼
...nAsr	2½	2⅝
...Cp	6⅛	7⅛
...PS	16¼	16⅝
...Leo	25	26
...Utl	9¾	10½
...eF	5½	6½
...llA	35½	36¼
...llB	30½	31¼
...UL	28½	30
...Cp	8⅝	9⅜
...Vent	1¼	2¼
...CIH	22¼	22¾
...hr	22½	24½
...Tel	34½	36½
...Gn	34½	35
...op	57¾	58¾
...nd	16¼	17¼

CrosTre	15	15½
CullrFed	1	1⅜
Cyclron	16	17½
DanlyM	22	23
DtaDes	10⅝	10¾
DaytMal	21½	23½
DekibAg	24	24¾
DeLuxC	30½	31¼
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DelinlB	18¼	20¼
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	22¼	23¼
DixnCru	24	25½
Docutel	5⅝	5⅝
DollrGn	10⅛	10⅝
Donldsn	22	23
DorchGs	12⅝	12⅞
DoylDB	17½	18¼
DunkinD	13⅝	14⅝
Durlron	16¼	17¼
Eberline	10½	11½
EconLab	23¾	24¼
ElPasEl	10½	10⅝
ElderBe	8⅝	9⅝
EleNucl	4⅝	5¼
ElModul	4⅝	5⅝
EnrDev	14½	15½
Entwistl	3¼	4
EatOil	20¼	21¼
EthanAl	27	27¾
Fabri	⅝	1
FidUnLf	26½	27
FtBkSys	36	36¾
FtBostn	16⅝	17½
FtEmpS	9⅝	10⅛
FtWnFin	5⅝	5⅝
Flickgr	14¼	14⅝
FloatPnt	11¾	12¾
FlaWatU	7-16	⅝
ForestO	16⅝	16⅞
Formigli	2⅝	3½
FrankCp	8½	9
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	22¼	23
GnRlEst	7½	9
GnReins	167	171
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	13	13½
GreyAdv	34	37
Gtlntst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5	5⅝
Hardwk	12¼	13
HrpRow	12¼	13¼
HaroGp	21½	22¼
HartNt	15⅝	16⅛
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2⅛	2⅞
Hoover	10⅝	10⅞
HorizRs	1½	1⅞
HyattInt	14	16
IndNucl	3¾	4¼
Infralnd	3½	4
IntelCp	57½	59
IntrcEnr	5⅝	6⅜
IntmtGs	13½	14
InBkWsh	10	10⅝

IwaSoUt	25⅝	25⅝
JamWPr	8½	9⅛
Jamsby	15¼	16
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	17⅝	18½
KaisSl pf	18	18⅝
Kalvar	2	2⅜
Kaman	17⅝	18½
KmpAm	12⅝	13⅝
KateGre	⅛	⅜
Kaysam	3	3⅝
KellySv	27½	29
Keuffel	13⅛	14⅛
Kimball	17	17½
Kinglnt	12⅝	13⅛
KnapeV	14½	15½
Kratos	12	13
Lanceln	21	21¼
LandRes	2⅝	2⅞
LaneCo	19½	20½
LidStar	6½	7⅛
LinBcst	35⅛	36½
Lagetrn	10½	11½
MadsGE	15½	16
MagellPet	1⅜	1½
MajorRt	1	1⅛
Mallkrt	30⅛	31⅛
MgIAssI	20¼	20⅝
MauiLP	24	25½
McCorm	13⅝	14⅛
McQuay	10	10⅝
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MdlaCap	6	6½
MidlRes	2⅛	3⅛
MidlBks	25½	26½
Millipr	28½	29¼
MissVlG	18⅝	19¾
MontCol	8⅝	8⅝
MoorePd	15⅝	16⅝
MorgRes	2⅛	3
Mostek	19	19½
MatchM	13½	14¼
MatClub	6⅛	6⅝
Mueller	21	22
NaraCp	23⅝	25¼
NatGOil	16½	17½
NwldRE	12⅝	13⅝
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	20½	21¼
NielsnB	27	27½
NoCarGs	11¼	11⅝
NoEOlun	75	76½
NwInGs	10⅝	10¾
NwstPS	16⅝	17⅛
Noxell	17¾	18¼
OgilvyM	24⅝	25
OhFerro	9½	10½
OtterTP	21¾	22¼
PCAInt	8¼	8¾
PabstB	12⅝	13½
PcGoR	21	21¼
PauleyP	6⅛	7
PeerMl	7⅝	8½
PengEnt	16⅛	16⅝
Petroill	46⅝	47¼
Petlibon	17¾	18¼

PierceSS	10	10⅛
Pinkrtn	26½	27½
PionHiB	18½	19
Plastlne	1⅜	2⅛
Possis	3⅛	3⅜
Progro	1	1⅜
PbSvNC	10⅝	11
PurlBon	19	19⅝
PutDCap	7⅝	8⅝
Qualinns	4⅝	5
RogenPr	6⅛	7⅛
Raychm	75½	77½
Raymnd	21⅜	22⅝
RecoEq	7⅝	8⅛
RoadEx	27⅛	28
RobbMy	32	34
Roselon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	8⅝	9
RusStov	14⅝	15⅝
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅝	3
ScrippH	50	53
SecPac	27⅝	27⅝
SeisDell	10⅛	10⅝
Secmstr	28⅛	29¼
Showmt	30¾	31¾
SolidSIS	9	10
SCalWtr	14⅛	15½
SwGsCp	10¼	11⅛
SwElSv	15½	16⅝
Standvn	23¼	24½
StdRegs	23½	24½
StanHP	23⅛	24⅛
SterlSt	6⅝	6⅞
StrawCl	27½	29
SuperEl	7	7⅝
TIME DC	5⅛	5⅝
Tampax	30⅝	31⅝
TecumP	64½	66½
Tennant	29	31
Tillany	36½	38½
Tiprary	9⅝	10⅛
ToscoCp	9	9⅛
TrnsOcO	18¾	19½
TricoPd	52	55
TritnOG	4½	5
TysonFd	12¾	13¾
UnMcGll	9¾	10¼
USSurg	17⅝	18⅝
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	22⅝	23⅛
UpPenP	17½	18¼
ValyGas	10¼	10¾
VanDus	16	16¾
VanceSn	4⅝	5⅛
Velcro	8⅝	9
VaNBsh	14¼	15
WshEnr	13⅝	14⅛
WebbRs	11¼	12
Weldtrn	2	2⅛
WleinMg	8⅛	9
WellsGa	3	3⅛
WinMlg	3½	4
WmorC	27½	28⅛
WoodLol	28	28⅛
WWEng	6 1-16	6 5-16
WrightW	5⅛	6⅛
ZionUtn	18⅛	19¼



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UNICO BANKING GROUP

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14½	8⅝	PiedAvl	.24	2.3	5	29	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG	1.56a	9.2	7	3	17	17	17	—¼
10½	5⅞	Pier 1	.20	2.0	5	24	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
47¾	32	Pilsbry	1.52	4.6	8	204	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+⅛
31½	24½	Pioner	1.92	6.4	8	23	30½	30	30	—⅛
22⅝	11⅝	PionrEl			10	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
29	18¾	PitneyB	1.20	4.8	7	135	25	24¾	24⅞	
26	16	Pittstn	1.20	6.1	29	168	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	—⅛
10⅝	3⅛	PlanRsc			7	111	6	5¾	5⅞	
23⅞	10⅝	Plantrn	.12	.6	14	65	19⅛	19	19	
32¾	6¼	Playboy	.12	.6	24	1015	19¾	17¾	19	+1⅛
31½	16⅛	Pneumo	1	4.5	10	28	22⅞	22⅛	22½	+⅛
14¾	11⅛	PogoPd	.20b	1.4	10	585	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
60¼	23⅞	Polaroid	1	2.5	11	2236	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	—¼
30½	15⅛	Pndrosa	.40	2.2	6	171	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅛
36	20⅞	PopeTal	1.16	3.9	5	75	30½	28⅞	30	+1⅜
22½	13	Portec	.80b	5.0	8	18	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
20	16½	PortGE	1.70	9.5	13	289	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
111½	99¾	PoG	pf11.50	11.		z140	105	104⅛	105	
39¼	23⅞	Potltch	1.16	3.3	8	99	34⅞	33¾	34¾	+¾
15¾	13⅜	PotmEl	1.34	9.9	8	113	13¾	13½	13½	—⅛
52	44½	PotEl	pf4.50	9.5		z200	47¼	47¼	47¼	
47	39	PotEl	pf4.04	9.9		z200	41½	41	41	
26½	15¾	Premier	.64	2.5	10	26	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	—⅛
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm			21	120	31	30¼	30¾	—⅜
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.7	12	223	82¼	81½	81¾	—½
16¼	8½	ProdRsh	.50	4.1	8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
26⅜	18¾	Proler			39	11	26¼	26	26	—⅛
18½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	9.8	10	80	16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
29	24	PSInd	2.16	8.3	9	66	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+¼
103½	92¼	PSInd	pf8.38	9.0		z1000	93	93	93	+¼
22½	18⅞	PSvNH	2.12	11.	6	113	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
22¾	18⅜	PSvNM	1.76	9.1	7	93	19½	19⅛	19¼	—¼
24⅝	20	PSvEG	2.20	10	7	199	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+⅜
16	14⅛	PSEG	pf1.40	9.5		2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅜
25⅛	21⅝	PSEG	pf2.17	9.7		7	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
78⅝	66	PSEG	pf6.80	9.9		z310	68½	66	68½	+2½
27½	24½	PSEG	pf2.43	9.9		6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
123½	109	PSE	pf12.25	11.		z500	111	110½	110½	—1
92⅝	80	PSEG	pf7.80	9.6		z620	81¼	d79	81¼	—¼
90	76	PSEG	pf8.08	10.		z10	79½	79½	79½	+1
89⅝	75⅝	PSEG	pf7.52	9.5		z2000	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	—½
87⅝	76	PSEG	pf7.40	9.5		z4000	77½	76	77½	—¾
107⅝	97	PSEG	pf9.62	9.8		z10	97¾	97¾	97¾	
10⅝	5⅝	Publick				59	6	5⅞	6	—⅛
8⅝	3½	Pueblo			4	26	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
7⅝	4¼	PR Cem			3	8	4½	4½	4½	—¼
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL	1.56	9.5	8	110	16½	16¼	16½	+¼
48	24	Pullmn	1.60	5.0	5	52	32½	31¾	31¾	—⅝
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.4	7	37	16	15¾	15¾	
6⅛	2⅝	PuritnFa			8	214	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
30¾	20½	Purolt	1.28	5.0	8	9	25½	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
27⅝	20½	QuakO	1.20	5.3	6	79	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
19⅛	12¾	QuakStO	.88	6.3	10	57	14¼	14	14	
25	18¾	Quanex s	1	4.6	7	28	22⅛	21½	21¾	—¾
12½	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.5	10	135	8	7⅝	8	+⅜
		— R—R—R —								
33⅞	23⅞	RCA	1.40	5.4	7	435	26	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
74	57¾	RCA pf	4	6.7		7	60	59½	59½	
17½	9¾	RTE	.60	5.5	5	11	11	10⅞	11	
20	9	RLC	.56	4.1	4	43	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.58	4.9	8	405	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
17	4¼	Ramad	.12e	1.1	27	1947	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
20¾	14½	Ranco	.76	5.2	7	56	14⅝	d14	14½	+½
16¾	7⅛	RapAm	.40e	2.5	3	17	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
52¼	26¾	RapA	pf2.25	4.4		5	52	51	51	+1
40¾	24½	Ravbt	1.60b	4.7	6	30	35¼	34	34	—1¼
27¼	14½	Raymndln	1	6.8	4	22	14¾	14⅝	14¾	—⅛
58¼	27¾	Raythn	1.60	3.6	9	357	44⅞	44⅜	44½	—⅛
32¾	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	102	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
7⅝	3½	Redman	.03	.6	4	40	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
11⅞	7⅛	AP-eceCp	.60	7.4	7	63	8¼	8	8⅛	
29⅞	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.3	4	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
16½	10⅝	ReichCh	.74	6.4	9	37	12	11⅞	11⅞	—½
41	28½	RelnEl	1.60	4.8	8	134	33¼	33	33¼	
39⅝	27⅞	ReinGp	1.60b	4.2	4	336	38⅛	37	38	+1
59	42¼	RelG	pf 2.20	3.8		5	57½	57	57½	+2
27⅝	23⅝	RelG	pf 2.60	11.		9	24½	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
28¾	25	Relin	pf2.68	10.		13	26½	26¼	26½	
23½	11⅜	RepCp	.45e	2.1	4	x37	21	20⅝	21	+½
30	20¾	RepFnS	1.84	6.4	5	113	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+½
3	1⅞	RepMtg				162	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
27⅞	21¼	RepStl	1.80a	7.2	4	75	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
25⅛	20⅜	RepTex	1	4.6	7	x12	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅜
16⅞	9	ResvOil	.24	1.7	11	266	14¼	14	14	
26¾	19⅛	RsOil	pf1.75	7.4		36	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+¼
31½	18	RevcoD	.64	2.7	10	188	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	—⅜
19⅛	11⅜	Revere			4	29	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.6	13	617	49¾	49	49¼	—½
20½	11⅝	Rexham	.60	3.4	9	26	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
21¼	15½	Rexnrd	.96	5.2	6	78	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
65	53½	Reynln	3.80	6.8	6	65	55⅝	55⅛	55½	—¼
75	58¼	Reyln	pf2.25	3.7		4	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	—½
49¼	48⅝	Reyln pf n	4.10	8.4		362	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	—⅛
39¾	25⅛	RevMtl	1.80	5.1	6	96	35½	35	35¼	+⅛
84	61½	RevM	pf4.50	6.0		3	75	75	75	
45	40½	RevM	pf2.37	5.7		2	41½	41½	41½	
25½	16½	RichCo	1.20	6.3	4	4	19	19	19	
31	21	RchMer	1.06	4.8	8	64	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—¾
22¼	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	8.8	6	11	17⅛	16⅞	17	
35¼	20¾	RioGran	.80	2.9	6	35	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅜
18⅞	12¾	RioGr	pf .80	5.6		15	14¼	14	14¼	
26	16⅞	RiteAid	.42	2.1	7	63	20	19¾	19¾	—¼
29½	17	Robshw	1.30	6.8	6	33	19½	19	19¼	—¼
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.90	6.6	6	7	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+¼
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.6	8	108	9	8¾	8¾	—⅛
19⅜	16½	RochG	1.44b	8.5	7	41	17	16⅞	16⅞	
20⅛	15½	RochTl	1.56	8.7	7	177	18	17¾	18	
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	1	8.5	5	22	11⅞	11½	11¾	
38½	30⅛	Rockwl	2.40	6.6	6	106	36½	36¼	36½	
40¼	29⅝	RohmH	1.52	4.2	8	109	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	—⅜
19⅞	7⅛	Rohrlnd			6	43	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+¼
23	15⅛	Rollins	.40	3.6	8	32	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
62¾	25½	Rolm			30	82	56⅞	56	56	—1
31⅝	28⅝	Rolm wi				8	28⅞	28¾	28¾	—⅜
6¼	2½	Ronson				14	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
11⅞	9⅞	Roper s	.90	8.8	2	37	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
21½	13	Rorer	.76	4.6	12	557	17	16½	16½	—½
25¼	15	Rosario	.50a	2.2	12	85	23⅛	22½	23	+⅛
27½	12¼	Rowan	.10	.5	11	264	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅜
20⅞	13	RC Cos	1.04	7.6	8	154	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+⅛
66⅜	55⅝	RoylD	4.85e	7.4	7	351	65⅞	65¼	65⅝	—⅜
34¼	21⅜	Rubbrm	.76	3.2	10	12	24½	24	24⅛	+¼
13⅝	9¾	RussTog	.88	8.7	8	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
23¼	14½	RyanH	1	6.1	7	5	16½	16⅜	16½	
30⅞	13½	RyderS	.80	0.7	6	89	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10¾	5⅝	SCA	.35t	4.2	13	151	8½	8	8¼	—¼
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.10	6.2	4	41	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
23¾	6⅝	SPSTec	.50	3.2	7	29	16	15½	15½	—¼
36⅞	22½	Sabine	.56	1.7	27	79	33⅝	32½	32½	—1
13	6⅞	Safgdin	.32	2.8	11	62	11½	11¼	11½	
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.2	7	45	42	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
16¾	9½	SagaCp	.44	4.5	5	76	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
29⅞	21¾	SJoMn	1.30	4.9	14	177	27⅛	26½	26½	—⅛
14	12½	StJoLP	1.26	9.9	7	6	13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
43⅞	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.5	5	12	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
12⅝	10	SPaul	1e	9.5		25	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.1	7	54	29⅞	29⅝	29½	—⅛
8¾	5½	Salant	.40	6.0	5	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21¾	8½	Sambos	.60	6.9	6	438	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.2	8	159	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
16½	9¼	SJuanR	1.05t	7.1	21	34	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
23¼	12⅝	Sanders	.40	2.2	9	25	18½	18¼	18¼	—⅜
39½	29⅝	SFeInd	2.20	6.5	6	189	34⅝	33¾	33¾	—⅜
10⅝	8	SFeln pf	.50	5.5		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
40½	22⅝	SFeInt	.72	2.7	10	310	27½	26⅝	26⅞	—⅝
19⅛	13	SglWel	.88	6.4	7	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—⅛
7⅞	4¾	SaulRE				5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8½	3½	SavASfp			18	42	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
15	6¾	SavOnD	.40	4.4	7	5	9¼	9	9	—⅛
13⅞	10⅜	SavElP	1	8.9	4	18	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
13⅞	11½	SavE	pf1.28	11.		5	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	+⅛
24¾	11⅜	Savin	.50	3.8	3	127	13½	12⅞	13	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			7	98	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
6	2⅞	Schaefer				12	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
38	26½	SchrPlo	1.24	4.3	8	237	29⅝	29	29⅛	—⅝
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	3.7	26	86	10⅞	10½	10¾	—¼
103¾	64⅝	Schlmb	1.65	1.4	17	538	98⅝	98	98½	
21⅜	18	SCOA s	.80	4.1	8	87	20¼	19¾	19¾	+¼
6½	3½	ScotLad	.36r	7.8		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
36⅛	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.5	6	19	24¾	24½	24½	
21¾	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.4	7	77	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.1	7	312	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Scottys	.32	2.7	8	16	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
24⅞	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.3	6	46	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			16	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅞	11⅝	SeaCA	pf1.46	12.		16	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
36⅜	16⅜	SeaCont	.42	2.1	5	86	20	19¾	19¾	—⅛
35⅝	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.8	5	75	25	24⅞	25	+⅛
15½	7⅛	SeabWA	.40b	3.2	5	115	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
31½	23	Seafst	1.12	4.4	7	32	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
30¾	21⅛	Seagrm	1.12	3.7	11	79	30¼	29¾	30	
17½	9⅛	Seagrv	.17e	1.2	8	15	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
29¼	14⅞	SealPw	1.10	5.6	6	30	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅛
16⅛	10⅝	SearleG	.52	3.9	10	1041	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
28⅛	19¾	Sears	1.28	6.5	8	1702	20	19¾	19⅞	—⅛
14¾	7⅛	Sealrain			6	154	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
48⅛	25¼	Sedco	.64	2.4	9	93	27¼	26¾	26⅞	
15⅝	11⅛	SelgLt	1.20b	9.9	6	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
11½	7⅛	SvCplnt	.28	3.6	5	11	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
15⅝	7⅛	Shakspr	.52	5.6	6	18	9¼	9¼	9¼	
28¾	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.1	6	38	15⅛	14½	14⅝	+⅛
34½	18¼	Shapell	.15	.5	3	19	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	—¼
17½	5½	ShearH	.40	4.0	3	83	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
37⅞	30	ShellOil	2	5.7	6	329	35⅛	34¼	35	+¼
54¼	37¾	ShellT	1.33e	2.5	11	2	53½	53½	53½	—½
14⅜	8⅝	ShelGlo	.70	6.8	4	40	10½	10¼	10¼	—¼
21¾	14⅜	ShelG	pf1.35	8.2		1	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin			30	115	22½	21¾	22½	+1
58	44	Shrw pf	4.40	9.3		z30	47¼	47¼	47¼	—⅜
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.0	7	33	13⅝	13½	13½	
27⅝	19¼	Signal	.80	3.5	5	366	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—⅜
38⅝	28⅞	Signode	1.48	4.7	7	6	31¾	31¼	31⅜	—⅛
21⅝	16⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.5	13	181	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	4.7	12	541	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+½
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	5.9	4	179	13¾	13½	13⅝	
38⅞	30¼	Singr	pf3.50	11.		5	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	3.2	8	23	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+⅝
29½	11⅜	SkilCp	.40e	1.4	10	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—½
17⅛	9⅛	Skyline	.48	4.6	7	87	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
24⅞	14¼	SmithA	1.40	7.6	3	8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+¼
50½	32⅛	Smithint	.92	2.1	8	134	44⅝	43¾	44½	+⅜
102½	49¾	Smkin	2.40	2.7	16	1054	89¾	89¼	89⅝	—⅛
22	14½	SmithTr	.80	5.2	4	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—¼
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.3	7	6	19	18⅝	19	+½
44⅞	28⅛	SnapOn	1.28	3.3	13	75	38⅝	38	38¼	+¼
9¼	7	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	13	63	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
21½	17⅜	SooLin s			7	42	19¼	18¾	19¼	+¼
6½	2⅝	SoAllTr				56	4⅛	3⅞	4	
19	16	SCrEG	1.68	9.9	7	x86	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
20¾	17	SoJerIn	1.68	9.3	8	6	18	18	18	
45⅝	24⅝	Souldwn	.60	1.5	7	1	41	41	41	—⅛
15⅞	10½	SoetBk	.60	4.8	6	18	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
9¼	7⅛	SoetPS	1.17t	15.	7	11	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
27⅞	22⅞	SoCalE	2.48	9.3	8	308	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	
17⅛	13¼	Sout Co	1.54	11.	10	1476	14½	14	14	—⅜
20⅞	17⅜	SoInGE	1.52	8.4	6	28	18¼	18	18	+⅛
38⅞	29½	SoNRes	1.25	3.6	7	73	35⅛	34½	34½	—⅝
39½	34½	SNETel	3.20	8.4	6	26	38⅝	38	38¼	
48⅛	43	SoNE	pf3.82	8.9		1	43	43	43	
34⅝	25	SouPac	2.40	8.4	7	151	28⅝	28¼	28½	—⅜
57¼	44½	SouRy	3.20	6.4	6	46	50½	50⅛	50⅛	—⅜
56	43	SoRy pf	3	6.2		1	48½	48½	48½	+¼
29¾	27½	SoRy pf n	2.60	9.4		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
26⅝	18½	SoUnCo	1.76	7.4	8	8	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
34¾	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.8	9	91	26¼	25¼	25¾	
58¼	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.7	16	163	u58½	57½	58	+¼
17⅝	16⅛	SwiAir s	.28	1.6	5	110	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
29⅝	23½	SwtBsh	1.24	5.1	7	6	24⅝	24½	24½	+⅛
17	8½	SwtFore	.30	2.0	5	169	15	14⅝	14¾	
32½	20	SwtFl	pf1.50	5.3		2	28½	28½	28¼	—⅛
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.1	9	168	14⅛	14	14	
17⅞	12½	SportF	.40	2.6	7	15	15⅛	15	15¼	+⅛
15½	9⅛	Sparton	.60	4.6	12	19	13	12⅞	13	+½
26⅞	15⅛	SpectPh			15	62	22¾	22	22	—½
23½	14½	SperryH	1	6.6	5	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
38⅞	31	SperyH pf	3	9.2		2	33	32½	32½	—½
49⅞	33	SprryR	1.32	2.9	8	471	46⅛	45¾	45⅞	—⅜
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	6.4	7	76	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+⅝
27	19⅝	SquarD	1.50	6.6	8	370	22¾	22	22¾	
37⅝	27	Squibb	1.08	3.2	13	407	34½	33	33½	—1
13⅝	11¾	StaRite	n.70	5.8	6	1	12	12	12	
23	16½	Staley	1	4.9	16	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.8	9	862	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
46	40	StdBr	pf3.50	8.4		z100	41½	41½	41½	+1
35	19¼	StBPnt	.56	2.9	8	435	19½	d19⅛	19⅛	—¼
20½	11⅞	StdMotA	.64	3.7	8	43	17¾	16⅞	17¼	+1⅛
48⅞	37⅝	StOilCl	2.80	6.3	7	678	45½	44⅞	44½	—¾
58½	44⅝	StOInd	3	5.3	8	899	56⅝	56	56⅜	+⅜
50	28⅞	StOilOh	.88	1.9	12	416	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+⅛
64	56⅞	SOOh	pf3.75	6.6		z30	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	
12¼	6¼	StPacCp	.50b	6.3	4	51	8⅛	8	8	
17⅜	12⅝	Standex	.65	4.1	7	34	16	15½	16	+⅜
29	22¼	StanW	1.08	4.4	7	x95	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—½
30¼	22⅜	Starrel	1.32	4.6	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3½	StMullnv			23	180	5⅛	5	5	
12½	9¾	StaMSe	1.05	9.9		14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
49¼	36⅛	StaufCh	2	5.1	7	119	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	—¼
13	8½	Sterchi	.56a	5.5	5	16	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8	6⅛	SterlBcp	.66	9.3	4	14	7⅛	7	7⅛	
19¼	12⅜	SterlDg	.77	4.9	10	230	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅜
4⅞	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.8	11	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
25½	12⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.1	10	42	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	—⅛
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	8.3	5	91	14⅝	14	14⅜	+⅜
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	6.9	6	78	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
31½	17⅞	StokVC	1.32	4.6	9	35	28⅝	28¼	28¾	—⅛
13	10⅝	StokVC pf	1	8.9		z60	11¼	11¼	11¼	
54¼	42⅛	StoneW	2.75r	6.1	8	7	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	—⅜
29⅛	10½	StonCon	.60	2.1	22	79	29	28½	29	+⅛
20⅞	13½	StopShp	1.10	7.0	4	8	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅛
38⅞	17⅞	StorTec			14	494	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	—½
35¾	22½	StorerB	1.30	4.1	8	41	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	
17¾	12½	StridRit	1.08	7.9	6	3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
32⅞	27⅛	StuWor	1.25	4.2	5	114	30	29⅝	29⅝	+¼
5	2⅝	SuavSho	.20	5.9	12	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
23¾	16½	SubPrG	1.32	6.5	6	47	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
32	20	SunChm	.60	2.2	5	18	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.6	14	51	23½	23¼	23½	
47⅝	35⅝	SunCo	2.80	6.2	7	186	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	—⅛
48⅝	36⅝	SunC pf	2.25	4.9		10	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	—⅜
24⅞	16⅞	Sunbm	1.40	7.1	6	327	19¾	19½	19¾	+¼
24⅜	19	Sundstr	.80	3.5	7	168	22¾	22	22¾	+1
69¾	50	Sunds	pf3.50	6.2		12	56½	56⅛	56½	—⅛
16¼	9	SunsM	.20a	1.3	27	311	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
20¼	15⅜	SuprVal	.54	3.1	9	61	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—¼
344½	241	SuprOil	2.80	.8	37	30	338	334	335	—2
16⅛	9⅝	SupmkG	.42	3.5	5	97	12⅛	11⅝	12	—⅛
13¼	5	Supscp				32	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.90a	9.2	10	37	9¾	9¼	9¾	+¼
29⅞	15⅜	Swank	1.40a	6.4	6	16	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+⅜
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.0	8	99	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
40¼	30	Sybrn	pf2.40	7.2		6	33½	33⅛	33½	—½
16	7⅝	Systron	.10	1.0	8	31	10⅛	10	10	—⅜
		— T—T—T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.8	7	61	14¾	14½	14½	
42⅝	32	TRW	1.80	5.4	6	261	33⅞	33½	33⅝	—⅛
30⅛	12⅝	TWC			3	283	15⅛	14¾	14¾	—¼
23½	17⅛	TWC pf	2	11.		10	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
18⅛	15⅝	TWC pf	1.90	12.		26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13¼	Transm	1	6.0	5	1238	17½	16⅞	16¾	—¼
23¾	19½	Traninc	2	10.		27	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
25⅞	16⅝	Transco	1.10	4.7	9	81	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	—⅛
12⅞	7½	Transcn	.60	5.1	7	52	11¾	11½	11¾	
79	73½	TrGP	pf6.65	8.5		z30	78	78	78	
104⅜	97¾	TrGpl	10.32p	10.		z100	99¾	99	99¾	—⅛
98	91⅞	TrGP	pf8.64	9.3		z40	92½	92½	92½	
27⅝	23½	TrGP	pf2.50	10.		1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—¼
18¼	12½	TrnsOh	.40b	2.5	4	75	15¾	15	15⅝	+1
29⅞	19¼	Tranwy	1.60	8.0	5	54	20¼	19⅞	20	+¼
40⅝	29⅝	Travlrs	2.08	5.8	4	418	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+⅜
4⅞	33½	Travelr	pf 2	5.1		1	39½	39¼	39¼	+½
20⅞	16¾	TriCon	2.07e	12.		87	17¼	17	17⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	TriSoM			6	26	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
13½	7¼	Triaind	.10r	1.1		7	9¼	9	9	—⅛
24¾	14¾	TriaPc	.72	3.9	6	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.16	2.0	8	32	8	7⅞	8	
25	15⅝	Trintyln	1	5.2	6	51	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	
17¼	14⅜	TucsnG	1.42	9.1	8	x79	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
40¾	23¼	TCFox	1.40a	4.0	5	47	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	1	4.9	7	6	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
23¾	13⅝	TycoLab	.80	4.6	3	84	17⅜	17	17¼	+½
19½	13⅞	TylerCo	.45	2.8	6	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
40½	17¾	Tymshr			15	387	35½	34⅞	35½	+⅞
		— U—U—U —								
45⅝	19⅞	UAL	1	3.9	2	910	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	—1
22¾	16⅝	UGI	1.64	9.4	6	13	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅜
22⅝	14	UMC	1.20	7.9	6	4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
3¼	1⅛	UMET Tr				38	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.0	5	662	20⅝	19⅞	20	
33⅞	17	UVInd	1	3.0	7	1220	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	
92½	60¼	UVIn	pf5.50	6.4		28	87½	86	86	—½
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco	.76	7.0	5	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
30	13	UnBncp	.92	3.7	10	431	25⅛	24	25⅛	+⅛
51⅞	36½	UComp	2.40	4.9	3	118	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	
43¼	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	7.4	6	584	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+¾
11½	6⅝	UnCmrce	.20	2.2	11	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
7	3⅞	UnionCp	.24t	4.8	6	66	5⅛	5	5	
15½	13⅛	UnElec	1.44	10.	7	173	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
49¼	39⅞	UnEl	pf4.50	11.		z100	42	42	42	—½
28¾	25⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	10.		4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	—⅛
86	74⅛	UnEl	pfH 8	10.		3	77½	76¾	77½	+1½
61¾	46⅛	UnOCal	2.60	4.2	7	503	u62⅝	61½	62	+½
60¼	41⅞	UPacC	2.30	4.1	10	118	57	56⅝	56⅝	
20⅞	14⅝	UPac pf	.47	2.4		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
8½	5	Uniroyal			166	130	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
84	42	Unirval	pf8	14.		z280	57	56	56	—1
15½	6¼	UnBrnd	.15e	1.6	5	9	9⅛	9¼	9¼	+⅛
21⅞	11¼	UBrd	pf1.20	10.		15	11½	11½	11½	
35¾	29⅞	UEnRs	2.48	6.6	5	32	37¾	37½	37½	—⅛
26½	14½	UFinCal	1.13	3.1	7	1050	u36⅝	35½	36¼	+1⅞
23½	13⅝	UnGrlv	.16	.8	7	173	21½	20⅞	21⅛	—⅛
25½	22½	Ulllum	2.56	11.	8	126	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
23¾	19	Ullu	pf 2.20	11.		z150	20¼	20	20	+⅛
22	12½	Unitlnd	.85b	5.9	5	4	14½	14½	14½	+¼
19⅛	8¼	Unitlnn	.22	2.0	5	18	11¼	11¼	11¼	
17⅜	11	UJerBk	1.04	9.0	5	18	11⅝	11½	11½	
2¼	1⅜	UnPkMn				11	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
22½	16	UnRefg	.72	3.3	5	25	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
16⅞	14⅜	USFoS	1.58e	10.		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
37½	29	USFId	2.40	7.1	4	48	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	+½
33⅞	21½	USGyps	2	7.0	4	449	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	—⅛
30⅞	22½	USGy	pf1.80	7.2		51	25⅛	25	25½	
13⅞	6¼	USHom	.52	5.6	3	97	9½	9¼	9¼	
10	6¾	USInd	.64	7.8	5	81	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
20⅛	12¼	USLeasg	.52	3.6	5	35	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—⅜
7	4⅛	US Rlv				12	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
30⅛	19¼	USShoe	1.32	6.1	5	69	21⅝	21½	21½	+⅜
30⅞	21⅝	USSteel	1.60	6.9	8	561	23⅛	23	23¼	
37	28	USTobc	1.84	5.9	10	34	31⅜	31¼	31¼	—⅛
52½	34⅝	UnTech	2.20	6.1	7	394	36½	36	36⅛	—⅜
140½	101	UTch	pf7.32	7.1		2	103	101⅛	103	+1½
70¼	49¼	UTch	pf3.87	7.7		13	51	50	50	—⅜
20	17⅛	UnlTel	1.44	7.6	7	99	19	18⅞	18⅞	
24⅛	22	UnlT	2pf1.50	6.4		4	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
23¼	10⅝	Unitrod	.25	1.1	12	82	22⅞	21⅝	22⅛	—⅛
9¾	6⅝	Univar	.56	7.9	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
22	17⅛	UnivFd	.96	5.8	7	69	17⅛	d16½	16⅝	—½
24	15⅝	UnLeaf	1.20	6.3	7	12	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
56	32⅝	Upjohn	1.52	3.6	10	119	42½	42	42⅛	+⅛
25	16⅝	USLIFE	.64	2.9	7	305	22¼	21⅞	22	
11¾	9¼	UslifeF	.96a	9.5		50	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
19¾	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.6	10	306	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
31¾	27½	UtPL	pf2.80	9.7		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
		— V—V—V —								
21⅜	16½	VF Cp	1.40	7.8	6	40	18⅛	17⅞	18	
24⅛	10⅝	VSI Cp	.60	3.2	7	21	18⅞	18½	18¾	+¼
9¾	4¾	Vallevin	.40	7.0	18	48	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅛
16½	10½	VanDrn	.92	7.1	5	22	13⅛	12⅞	13	+¼
21¼	11¾	Varian	.40	2.4	61	83	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	—⅛
15	7½	Varo	.32	4.0	4	77	8	7⅞	8	+¼
20¼	16⅝	Veeco	.40	2.3	7	33	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅝	4	Vendo				16	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Venice				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
13¾	11¾	VestSe	1.36e	11.		9	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
29⅝	17¼	Viacom	.25	.9	14	28	27½	26⅞	27	—½
15¾	13¼	VaEPw	1.32	9.9	7	311	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
86⅞	74	VaEP	pf7.72	10.		z30	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	
104½	94¼	VaEP	pf9.75	10.		z50	95½	95½	95½	
30⅞	27	VaEP	pf2.90	10.		18	27¾	27½	27¾	
86⅞	75½	VaE	pfJ7.72	10.		z40	75½	75½	75½	—1½
81	70¼	VaEP	pf7.20	10.		z100	71	71	71	+⅝
16	7¾	Vornado			57	62	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
16	8¼	Vulclnc	.68	5.0	5	25	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅜
37¼	24⅛	VulcnM	1.60	5.2	7	2	31	31	31	+⅛
		— W—W—W —								
37½	17½	WUI	.60	1.8	12	36	33½	33½	33½	
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.4	5	26	15⅛	14½	14½	—⅜
21	15½	Wachov	.76	4.8	7	177	16¼	16	16	
56	42½	Wach	pf2.20	5.1		41	43⅝	43	43	
7	3½	WachRlv				33	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
29⅝	17¼	WalMrt	.22	.9	14	40	25	24⅝	24⅞	
30½	17¾	Walgrn	1.40	5.7	6	27	25	24¾	24¾	—¼
38	27⅜	WlkrA	1.60a	4.6	7	17	35	34⅞	35	—⅛
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus	.84	3.5	8	159	24¼	24	24	—⅛
29½	17¼	WalMu	1.40	6.4	4	43	22	21⅝	21¾	—¼
35½	26½	WaltJm	1.60	6.0	5	52	27	26¾	26⅞	
37½	27½	WaltJ	pf1.60	5.6		12	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd			9	14	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	—¼
13⅞	7¾	Warnaco			6	41	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
32⅛	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.9	7	17	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
57½	31	WrnCom	1	2.3	7	200	44¾	44	44¼	—⅜
32½	22¾	WarnrL	1.20	4.9	8	846	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs	2.28	9.8	9	12	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	—⅛
31⅛	19⅞	WshNat	1.40	5.8	6	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
37⅜	20⅜	WashSll	1.40	3.8	10	774	37	37	37	+¼
24¼	20⅛	WshWt	2.08	9.1	7	27	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+⅛
31⅜	19⅝	WasteM	.50	1.8	11	35	28⅜	28	28	—⅛
26½	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.1	13	40	19½	18⅝	18⅞	—½
7½	4⅝	WayGos	.48	8.5	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19	16	WayG	pf1.60	9.7		2	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
9⅞	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.6	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅜	12⅜	Wean	pf1.26	9.5		3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+¼
38	10⅞	WebbD	.20e	1.0	12	2366	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	—1
40⅜	27¼	WeisMkt	1.20	3.4	9	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+¼
33½	25	WellsF	1.72	6.3	5	49	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅜
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	9.9	8	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
52½	45	WtPP	pf4.50	9.7		z150	47¼	46¼	46¼	—½
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	8.5	5	8	33⅜	32¾	32¾	—⅝
11⅞	8¼	WstctT	.80	7.3	9	9	11	11	11	
14⅝	7¼	WnAirL	.40	4.9	3	170	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
37	23½	WAir pf	2	7.9		9	25⅜	25	25¼	
30⅛	23	WnBnc	1.36	5.4	6	64	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛
29	20¼	WnCoNA	.40	1.5	9	46	26	25⅝	26	+¼
42⅞	24⅛	WPacln	1	2.5		355	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
25½	15	WnPubl	.88	3.6	25	138	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	7.8	8	318	18	17¾	17¾	
52	42	WnUn	pf4.60	10.		2	45½	45	45	—1
11⅝	9¾	WUn	dpf1.18	12.		36	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
25½	21	WUTI	pf2.56	12.		39	22¼	21⅞	22	—⅛
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.3	6	1217	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	5.2	7	x23	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
31¾	21⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.5	9	491	29	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
47½	36⅝	Weyr	pf2.80	6.7		7	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	
41	27⅜	WheelF	1.20	3.9	9	107	30⅝	30⅛	30½	—¼
44⅞	32	WheelF	pf 2	5.9		5	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+¼
18⅝	8⅞	WheelPit			4	22	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	—⅜
58⅞	40½	WhelPit	pf6	13.		y100	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	—1
24⅞	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.20	6.5	7	11	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
24⅞	16⅜	WhitC	1.30	6.3	5	117	20⅝	20⅜	20½	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteM				279	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Whittak	.50	4.0	6	127	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	6.7	4	55	14	13¾	13¾	—⅛
23⅝	14	Williams	1	5.6	38	244	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅛
10	6	WilshrO	.14	1.8	21	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
31¾	28½	WinDx	1.44	4.9	9	188	29¼	29	29⅛	
7⅞	3	Winnbgo			36	80	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
13⅝	9¾	WinterJ	1	10.	12	1	10	10	10	
29½	25	WisEP	2.24	8.6	7	317	26⅛	25⅞	26	
106	97¼	WisE	pf8.90	9.0		z50	99	98⅝	98⅝	
93¼	82¼	WisE	pf7.75	9.1		z100	85	85	85	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.5	6	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
28⅞	25⅛	WisG	pf2.55	9.7		3	26⅝	26	26⅜	+⅛
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
21¼	17⅝	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	24	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
24⅞	18⅝	Witco	1.20	5.7	5	74	21⅝	21	21	—⅛
17½	10	WitrR	.80	7.2	5	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
13⅝	5⅝	WolvrW	.30	2.9	7	109	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Wometc	.60	4.1	8	22	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
31⅜	15⅞	WoodPt	.48	1.8	13	168	27⅛	26½	26½	—½
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	6.8	5	194	20½	20	20½	+⅛
32⅝	26⅞	Wolw	pf2.20	7.6		6	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+⅜
12⅞	4⅝	WorldAir			41	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
77½	56¾	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	8	13	64¾	64¼	64¼	
19⅞	8⅝	Wurlitzr	.48	4.7	6	29	10⅛	10	10¼	
19⅛	10⅝	Wyloin	.80	6.2	6	13	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	4.5	5	19	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
7½	2⅝	Wyly				39	4½	4¼	4¼	—⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
64	41⅛	Xerox	2.40	4.4	9	306	54⅞	54½	54½	—⅛
17	14¼	XTRA s	.52	3.4	3	105	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—⅛
24¼	10¾	Yates	.20	1.1	5	9	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
21⅜	14⅜	ZaleCp	1	6.3	7	24	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
17	12¾	ZaleptA	.80	6.4		1	12½	12½	12½	
18⅝	10⅛	Zapata	.30b	2.2	17	117	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
17⅞	9	ZayreCp			4	31	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
19⅝	11⅞	ZenithR	1	7.3	11	333	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
19½	12½	Zurnlnd	.80	5.4	6	44	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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SINKING FUND REDEMPTION NOTICE
to the holders of

General Cable International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the terms of said Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of September 28, 1970 among General Cable International N.V., General Cable Corporation, Guarantor, and Irving Trust Company, Fiscal Agent, that General Cable International N.V. intends to and will redeem on March 30, 1979 (since March 31, 1979 is not a business day) by operation of the Sinking Fund provisions of said Notes $2,000,000.00 principal amount of General Cable International N.V.'s Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 at 100% of the principal amount thereof, which have been selected for redemption by Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Agreement, as provided in said Notes as follows:

Notes in the principal amount of $1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole.

M13	763	3282	3947	4775	5413	6071	6691	7483	8224	8764	9244	9729	10170	10623	11081
22	777	3290	3950	4791	5414	6089	6701	7485	8226	8771	9249	9733	10174	10627	11089
40	784	3299	3968	4796	5426	6094	6704	7511	8231	8775	9275	9739	10176	10629	11101
41	788	3300	3983	4810	5439	6100	6707	7519	8241	8777	9306	9743	10179	10634	11104
57	804	3316	3992	4814	5457	6101	6708	7542	8244	8783	9309	9752	10196	10643	11106
63	818	3344	4002	4834	5478	6106	6719	7562	8253	8800	9312	9753	10200	10661	11108
88	831	3346	4004	4864	5506	6115	6751	7580	8256	8814	9319	9758	10206	10663	11109
94	832	3347	4030	4869	5528	6124	6753	7581	8261	8815	9321	9762	10222	10668	11113
103	855	3361	4074	4880	5564	6127	6757	7592	8278	8823	9326	9772	10230	10671	11115
114	864	3370	4117	4894	5557	6135	6772	7598	8284	8826	9331	9779	10231	10689	11118
126	873	3394	4122	4906	5562	6143	6783	7611	8294	8831	9336	9804	10233	10693	11133
129	892	3398	4123	4922	5568	6146	6785	7612	8307	8832	9337	9837	10236	10699	11139
143	911	3412	4126	4929	5577	6149	6786	7618	8317	8839	9353	9847	10240	10708	11140
155	932	3415	4130	4970	5602	6153	6800	7621	8340	8849	9369	9858	10258	10728	11162
178	939	3417	4141	4976	5605	6165	6810	7631	8347	8856	9373	9863	10260	10762	11164
196	954	3421	4142	4977	5607	6172	6816	7636	8352	8864	9398	9865	10262	10775	11182
198	978	3432	4151	4991	5608	6178	6817	7658	8354	8866	9410	9867	10272	10784	11190
205	994	3441	4155	4999	5610	6179	6831	7679	8370	8868	9420	9869	10277	10787	11199
229	1000	3462	4194	5002	5618	6180	6861	7681	8378	8876	9421	9877	10285	10793	11201
250	1009	3460	4201	5018	5622	6181	6867	7683	8380	8882	9427	9880	10292	10800	11205
251	1037	3473	4206	5086	5625	6183	6868	7689	8381	8887	9433	9886	10294	10806	11207
253	1048	3496	4219	5037	5650	6202	6892	7692	8383	8889	9437	9889	10306	10808	11208
276	1050	3512	4237	5043	5664	6214	6902	7728	8393	8899	9446	9892	10313	10813	11212
289	1052	3518	4240	5056	5681	6215	6931	7731	8394	8929	9452	9908	10320	10831	11217
323	1062	3525	4259	5065	5702	6222	6940	7736	8400	8932	9460	9918	10322	10841	11229
339	1063	3535	4264	5067	5739	6233	6947	7761	8406	8933	9462	9921	10332	10846	11233
345	1102	3581	4301	5070	5746	6248	6972	7774	8418	8945	9467	9923	10365	10847	11237
352	1105	3582	4306	5073	5761	6249	6975	7786	8447	8979	9507	9924	10369	10852	11240
379	1116	3605	4310	5092	5769	6250	6979	7819	8460	8984	9516	9941	10373	10860	11242
386	1118	3609	4317	5109	5771	6265	6982	7836	8466	8989	9526	9948	10374	10868	11245
399	1142	3639	4319	5142	5795	6269	7024	7867	8501	8990	9528	9961	10376	10872	11254
416	1151	3640	4354	5156	5801	6276	7027	7881	8510	8991	9530	9970	10382	10877	11265
439	1154	3644	4385	5181	5805	6288	7063	7890	8529	8997	9555	9971	10383	10891	11271
459	1162	3648	4392	5191	5806	6333	7070	7895	8537	9000	9556	9972	10392	10892	11272
466	1179	3651	4401	5199	5816	6360	7090	7903	8539	9003	9561	9977	10405	10894	11273
468	2943	3656	4419	5205	5828	6362	7103	7943	8542	9008	9567	9978	10408	10895	11279
474	2956	3662	4423	5219	5841	6371	7130	7945	8546	9013	9569	9982	10410	10897	11284
496	2966	3706	4428	5231	5842	6376	7171	7949	8549	9027	9583	9985	10417	10900	11288
516	2973	3718	4479	5253	5897	6380	7173	7954	8557	9057	9585	9987	10428	10907	11290
518	2985	3723	4485	5254	5898	6413	7177	7957	8565	9068	9593	9999	10446	10911	11292
537	3018	3755	4497	5265	5906	6434	7181	7966	8579	9092	9608	10006	10462	10948	11293
538	3025	3764	4534	5268	5912	6439	7190	7970	8586	9099	9613	10022	10481	10960	11296
539	3030	3766	4576	5278	5915	6442	7222	7982	8591	9103	9614	10035	10482	10964	11314
559	3051	3779	4595	5283	5917	6472	7236	7994	8608	9106	9618	10043	10485	10965	11316
582	3068	3797	4597	5292	5927	6536	7245	8000	8636	9116	9629	10051	10488	10968	11342
594	3082	3789	4610	5297	5928	6558	7262	8004	8639	9120	9631	10052	10506	10972	11343
608	3091	3821	4614	5301	5947	6561	7270	8018	8648	9125	9637	10056	10512	10977	11346
618	3108	3827	4617	5315	5961	6570	7272	8057	8660	9129	9645	10061	10523	10978	11352
626	3116	3835	4628	5339	5964	6578	7292	8062	8677	9142	9655	10072	10536	10983	11360
627	3142	3844	4648	5346	5975	6581	7325	8060	8683	9162	9658	10077	10537	10992	11382
633	3143	3861	4659	5347	5976	6587	7331	8096	8688	9171	9667	10089	10541	10999	11386
650	3159	3903	4689	5361	5982	6615	7352	8102	8692	9172	9669	10097	10544	11026	11388
670	3156	3904	4699	5364	6006	6624	7363	8105	8706	9198	9674	10119	10548	11037	11392
672	3168	3906	4706	5366	6013	6634	7395	8111	8708	9206	9675	10124	10556	11039	11394
690	3210	3910	4721	5380	6021	6648	7402	8128	8714	9209	9681	10135	10569	11053	11397
703	3223	3911	4722	5390	6029	6650	7409	8151	8727	9211	9682	10143	10574	11057	11399
711	3246	3913	4725	5391	6033	6661	7424	8159	8734	9214	9702	10152	10584	11058	11407
731	3263	3916	4736	5408	6038	6666	7434	8180	8737	9217	9710	10154	10594	11062	11408
733	3264	3924	4745	5409	6041	6685	7463	8220	8746	9223	9713	10155	10599	11075	11409
742	3274	3936	4751	5410	6052	6687	7480	8223	8759	9227	9718	10164	10617	11077	11413

Notes in the principal amount of $10,000 bearing the prefix X and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed
*343	$1,000	873	$5,000	1350	$2,000	1396	$2,000	1408	$3,000	1415	$1,000
439	2,000	928	3,000	1358	2,000	1404	1,000	1409	4,000	1416	1,000
446	2,000	1063	4,000	1385	2,000	1405	1,000	1411	3,000	1417	2,000
525	1,000	1309	3,000	1390	3,000	1406	1,000	1412	2,000	1418	3,000
808	1,000	1340	1,000	1391	2,000	1407	1,000	1413	3,000	1419	1,000

*to be redeemed for the 3/31/77 Sinking Fund

X343...$1,000

Notes in the principal amount of $100,000 bearing the prefix C and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed
440	$11,000	443	$17,000	446	$16,000	448	$11,000	450	$11,000	452	$7,000
441	15,000	444	18,000	447	19,000	449	14,000	451	12,000	453	18,000
442	13,000	445	8,000								

Notes in the principal amount of $500,000 bearing the prefix D and the principal amount to be redeemed.

Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed	Serial Numbers	Amount Redeemed
84	$76,000	86	$50,000	88	$74,000	90	$65,000	92	$57,000	94	$69,000
85	63,000	87	68,000	89	60,000	91	70,000	93	68,000	95	73,000

The above listed Notes selected for redemption (or portion of the principal amount of any Notes to be redeemed in part only) shall become due and payable on March 30, 1979 and thereafter interest thereon will cease to accrue. The aforesaid redemption price payable with respect to the Notes or portions thereof selected for redemption will be paid upon presentation and surrender thereof together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to March 31, 1979 in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment therein of public and private debts at the option of the holder at Irving Trust Company, Corporate Trust Division, One Wall Street, New York, New York 10015 or at its office in London or at the office of S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited in London or at the office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg in Luxembourg as provided in paragraph 1 of said Notes subject to the restrictions stated therein.

The holder of any Note which is redeemed in part only upon surrender thereof as above provided may obtain in exchange for the unredeemed portion thereof at no additional cost an equal aggregate principal amount of Notes of authorized denominations.

Unpaid interest instalments which shall have become due on or prior to March 31, 1979 (the March 31, 1979 interest instalment is payable on March 30, 1979) shall continue to be payable to the bearers of the coupons which shall have matured, and the amount payable to the holders of Notes presented for redemption shall not include such unpaid instalments of interest unless coupons representing such instalments shall accompany the Notes presented for redemption.

GENERAL CABLE INTERNATIONAL N.V.
By **IRVING TRUST COMPANY,** *Fiscal Agent*

Dated: February 28, 1979, New York, New York

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 6, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
ImpCpAm	1,082,100	23	+3¾
CoesarsWd	389,000	51⅜	+2⅝
Amer Hess	366,700	28¼	—¾
Am Home	271,400	26⅞	—⅛
BallyMfg	266,500	60⅛	—1¼
Philip Morr	260,300	65¾	—1⅛
IUInt Cp	239,400	10⅜	—⅛
Webb DelE	236,600	19⅝	—1
Polaroid	223,600	40⅛	—¼
Houdaill Ind	201,800	35⅝	+4⅞
Boeing	197,400	65⅝	—1⅛
Ramada In	194,700	10⅝	—⅜
GlWnFinl	190,800	26⅜	+1⅞
SearsRoeb	170,200	19⅞	—⅛
Texaco Inc	163,800	24¾	+⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	24.59	28.96
Advanced	570	1,113
Volume Up (in millions)	9.08	19.53
Declined	751	361
Volume Down (in millions)	10.72	3.19
Unchanged	528	388
Total Issues	1,849	1,862
New highs	15	21
New lows	16	21

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	826.49	831.34	821.55	826.58	—0.78
20 Trn	211.29	212.12	209.05	209.97	—1.07
15 Util	103.62	104.03	102.71	103.48	+0.10
65 Stk	280.55	281.96	278.40	280.05	—0.47

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	98.53	97.36	97.87	—0.19
Industrials	109.75	108.44	109.01	—0.24
Utilities	50.79	50.21	50.47	—0.06
Finance	11.44	11.30	11.37	+0.02
Transp.	13.22	13.02	13.07	—0.08

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.01	54.81	54.88	—0.08
Industrials	60.35	60.11	60.18	—0.14
Transp.	42.06	41.85	41.88	—0.12
Utilities	38.85	38.80	38.85	—0.01
Finance	56.44	56.27	56.37	+0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 5	134,129	315,606	1,070
March 2	118,838	249,689	647
March 1	107,510	226,183	846
February 28	122,901	265,428	1,869
February 27	157,028	297,269	1,225

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	395,100	50	
GoldNuget	136,400	19⅞	+⅜
Polychrm	68,000	24⅛	+⅛
Amdahl	51,500	39⅝	+¼
US Filter	49,200	10⅞	—⅛
ImperOil A	48,500	22⅞	
HouOilM	44,900	16¾	—½
FlowGenl	38,700	16¼	—¼
Brascan A	37,900	17⅞	—⅜
DenTal Ez	37,500	18¼	+½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.82	2.92
Advanced	269	365
Volume Up (in millions)	1.68	1.71
Declined	293	208
Volume Down (in millions)	1.22	0.75
Unchanged	251	264
Total Issues	813	837
New highs	N.A.	10
New lows	N.A.	6

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
164.92	164.94	164.15	—0.34

Dollar Support Said Lightened By Stable Rates

WASHINGTON, March 6 (Reuters) — The dollar has weathered well the recent disruptions from the Iranian revolution and there has been very little need to intervene to support it, U.S. Treasury undersecretary Anthony Solomon said today.

Between Nov. 1 and Jan. 31, he said, U.S. intervention to support the dollar was under $5 billion. He added, however, that the figure does not take into account the $2.75 billion in foreign currencies raise through U.S. securities sales to foreigners.

He said that since Jan. 31, there have been substantial reflows to the United States, and, together with a further sale of foreign-denominated securities, "our (intervention) resources have hardly been used on a net basis."

"Given the fact that there is a tendency for the dollar to reflect problems in the world economy, its performance has been very constructive" in recent months, he said. He also said he still expects a major cut in the U.S. payments deficit this year, despite the oil situation.

NEW YORK, March 6 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	1.27	1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	280.00	275.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	118-119	71-72
Lead spot, lb	0.44	0.33
Copper elect., lb	95¾-99¼	60¾-62¾
Tin (Straits), lb	7.2880	5.7790
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	35½	28-30½
Silver N.Y., oz	7.396	5.210
Gold N.Y., oz	240.00	186.60
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
March 6, 1979	1,071.10 f	886.00 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 6, 1979

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	6.99	7.10	6.95	7.10	+.30
May	7.80	7.99	7.68	7.77	+.24
Nov	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75	+.02
May	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.24	+.06

Est. sales 5,808 sales Mon. 3,505.

Total open interest Mon. 12,702 off 797 from Fri

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	130.50	130.80	129.75	130.25	+0.47
May	131.50	132.25	130.75	131.22	—0.16
Jul	132.90	133.25	131.40	131.65	—0.55
Sep	133.00	133.25	131.85	132.41	+0.41
Dec	132.50	133.25	131.65	132.44	+0.24
Mar	130.30	132.00	130.30	131.90	+0.25
May	131.51	132.00	131.50	132.00	—0.15

Est. sales: 1,270 sales Mon 1,181.

Total open interest Mon 8,150 up 267 from Fri

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	8.58	8.68	8.49	8.65	+0.14
Jul	8.96	9.02	8.87	9.01	+0.12
Sep	9.21	9.28	9.14	9.25	+0.09
Oct	9.36	9.38	9.26	9.36	+0.05
Mar	9.97	10.01	9.88	10.00	+0.08
May	10.15	10.17	10.15	10.20	+0.08

Est. sales: 3,500 sales Mon. 4,429.

Total open interest Mon. 34,376 up 56 from Fri.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	146.50	148.00	146.50	146.85	+1.45
May	150.25	151.19	149.05	149.05	+0.55
Jul	152.50	153.50	151.50	151.50	+0.95
Sep	154.50	155.00	153.80	153.50	+0.95
Dec	156.70	157.05	155.50	155.50	+0.35

Est. sales: 696 sales Mon. 1,117.

Total open interest Mon. 6,549 up 99 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	106.10	106.65	106.00	106.45	+0.05
May	106.95	107.65	106.90	107.35	+0.10
Jul	108.05	108.40	107.90	108.40	+0.15
Sep	108.50	109.00	108.50	109.00	
Nov	104.70	105.50	104.70	105.40	
Jan	102.50	102.90	102.50	102.75	—0.25
Mar	103.25	103.70	103.25	103.70	—0.05

Est. sales: 500 sales Mon. 370.

Total open interest Mon. 8,307 off 24 from Fri.

COTTON, No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	60.90	61.25	60.60	60.27	—0.53
May	63.90	64.32	63.10	63.22	—0.51
Jul	65.85	66.25	65.10	65.16	—0.44
Oct	65.60	65.70	65.05	65.05	—0.45
Dec	65.05	65.10	64.40	64.50	—0.43
Mar	66.10	66.10	66.00	65.70	—0.55
May	67.30	67.90	67.30	67.60	+0.40

Est. sales: 7,850 sales Mon. 3,660.

Total open interest Mon. 37,324 off 32 from Fri.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	88.40	89.70	88.20	89.70	+2.45
Apr	89.50	89.50	88.70	90.20	
May	90.00	91.00	89.50	91.00	+2.25
Jul	90.50	91.70	90.00	91.60	+2.25
Sep	90.65	91.90	90.30	91.90	+2.25
Dec	90.90	92.30	90.70	92.30	+2.30
Jan	92.00	92.00	92.00	92.40	+2.25
Mar	91.30	92.10	91.10	92.60	+2.35
May	91.20	92.90	91.20	92.80	+2.35
Jul	91.50	93.00	91.50	93.00	+2.65

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	91.75	92.60	91.75	93.20	+2.80
Dec	91.50	92.40	91.00	93.50	+3.00

Est. sales: 10,000 sales Mon. 11,885.

Total open interest Mon. 54,733 off 1,509 from Fri.

N.Y. SILVER
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	741.00	746.00	733.00	740.30	+7.80
Apr	747.50	748.00	738.00	744.50	+4.50
May	752.00	755.50	744.00	749.50	+3.50
Jul	760.00	764.50	753.00	758.30	+3.30
Sep	769.00	773.50	760.00	767.20	+3.10
Dec	782.00	786.50	774.50	780.10	+2.90
Jan	786.49	786.40	780.00	784.30	+2.90
Mar	795.50	795.50	789.00	792.80	+2.80
May	803.50	804.00	798.50	801.40	+2.80
Jul	814.50	814.50	807.00	810.00	+2.80
Sep	816.50	817.00	816.50	818.60	+2.70
Dec	829.50	829.50	829.50	831.80	+2.90

Est. sales: 15,000 sales Mon. 7,931.

Total open interest Mon. 216,773 up 323 from Fri.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	391.00	396.50	382.00	383.20	—9.60
May	394.00	394.00	383.50	383.50	—7.50
Jun	394.00	394.00	389.00	383.80	—7.60
Jul	394.50	396.00	383.00	384.00	—9.80
Oct	395.00	395.50	384.00	385.20	—10.60
Jan	396.00	397.00	383.50	386.80	—11.40
Apr	397.00	391.50	389.20	387.90	—11.90
Jul	398.50	399.40	391.50	389.10	—12.40
Oct	400.00	403.00	403.00	390.20	—13.10

Est. sales: 2,810 sales Mon. 597.

Total open interest Mon. 9,673 off 146 from Fri.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	237.50	237.50	237.50	237.80	+3.00
Apr	241.00	241.30	238.70	239.70	+3.00
Jun	245.00	245.50	242.80	243.90	+3.10
Aug	249.00	249.80	247.50	248.20	+3.20
Oct	252.50	254.00	251.20	252.50	+3.20
Dec	258.00	258.40	255.50	256.80	+3.30
Feb	262.00	262.00	259.80	261.20	+3.50
Apr	266.00	267.00	265.00	265.60	+3.20
Jun	261.40	271.50	269.00	270.10	+3.70
Aug	276.50	276.50	274.00	274.60	+3.80
Oct	280.00	280.20	280.00	279.10	+3.90
Dec	284.50	284.50	284.00	283.70	+3.70

Est. sales: 21,000 sales Mon. 29,009.

Total open interest Mon. 167,124 off 3,790 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 6, 1979

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	3.87½	3.87½	3.80	3.81¾	—.04½
May	3.56	3.57¾	3.50¾	3.52	—.03¾
Jul	3.27	3.29¼	3.25	3.25¾	—.01
Sep	3.29¼	3.32	3.28¾	3.30¼	+.01¼
Dec	3.40	3.42½	3.39¼	3.41½	+.02¼
Mar	3.48½	3.51	3.48	3.51	+.02½

Sales Mon. 7,891.

Total open interest Mon. 37,647, off 470 from Fri.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.38	2.38¾	2.37¼	2.38	+.00¾
May	2.47¾	2.48¼	2.46½	2.47	
Jul	2.52½	2.53¼	2.51¾	2.52¼	+.00½
Sep	2.55½	2.56½	2.54¾	2.55½	+.01
Dec	2.59¾	2.61½	2.59	2.60½	+.01¼
Mar	2.67¼	2.69	2.66½	2.66½	+.01½

Sales Mon. 28,882.

Total open interest Mon. 140,479, off 1,602 from Fri.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	7.60	7.64	7.56½	7.58½	+.06½
May	7.71	7.79½	7.70	7.73	+.06¾
Jul	7.82	7.85	7.75½	7.79	+.05
Aug	7.72	7.77½	7.69	7.72	+.05
Sep	7.35½	7.37½	7.30½	7.33	+.02
Nov	7.13	7.15	7.09	7.09½	—.00¾
Jan	7.24	7.24	7.18¼	7.19	—.01½
Mar	7.34	7.34	7.29	7.29½	—.02¼

Sales Mon. 48,885.

Total open interest Mon. 134,851, off 2,481 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	197.00	198.00	196.40	196.80	+.80
May	202.50	204.00	202.00	202.40	+1.00
Jul	206.50	207.00	205.20	205.60	+.50
Aug	206.50	206.90	205.00	205.30	+.50
Sep	203.00	203.00	201.50	201.70	+.40
Oct	197.00	198.00	196.50	196.50	+.30
Dec	197.20	197.50	196.00	196.70	
Jan				196.30	+.10
Mar	200.50	200.50	200.00	200.00	+.50

Sales Mon. 13,602.

Total open interest Mon. 52,474, off 1 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	27.25	27.45	27.10	27.42	+.45
May	27.40	27.75	27.40	27.63	+.40
Jul	27.45	27.75	27.40	27.69	+.35
Aug	27.30	27.55	27.20	27.40	+.25
Sep	26.80	26.82	26.55	26.72	+.05
Oct	25.80	25.90	25.65	25.82	
Dec	25.50	25.50	25.20	25.40	
Jan	25.20	25.30	25.20	25.30	+.03
Mar	25.30	25.35	25.15	25.20	+.05
May				25.15	+.10

Sales Mon. 10,946.

Total open interest Mon. 55,931, up 354 from Fri

OATS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.32¾	1.33	1.32	1.32½	+.00½
May	1.41	1.41¾	1.40¾	1.41¼	
Jul	1.50	1.50¼	1.48¼	1.48¾	—.00¾
Sep	1.57	1.57¾	1.56¾	1.56¾	—.00¾
Dec	1.63¼	1.64	1.63¾	1.63¾	

Sales Mon. 355

Total open interest Mon 5,654, off 138 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	72.30	72.40	71.07	71.07	—1.50
Jun	70.80	70.95	69.52	69.52	—1.50
Aug	68.90	69.22	67.70	67.75	—1.45
Oct	67.87	68.00	66.20	66.55	—1.37
Dec	68.75	68.80	67.40	67.45	—1.45
Jan	69.40	69.40	67.80	67.80	—1.50
Feb	70.15	70.15	68.75	68.75	—1.50
Apr	70.22	70.22	68.70	68.70	—1.50
Jun	70.80	71.30	70.30	70.30	—1.50
Aug	71.50	71.50	70.40	70.40	1.50

Est. sales: 29,438; sales Tues. 29,593.

Total open interest Tues. 95,973 off 187 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	91.30	91.40	90.12	90.12	—1.50
Apr	90.50	90.50	89.40	89.40	—1.50
Mar	88.50	88.52	87.52	87.52	—1.50
Aug	87.60	87.60	86.47	86.47	—1.50
Sep	87.20	87.20	85.99	85.90	—1.50
Oct	86.30	00.00	84.95	00.00	—1.50
Nov	87.05	87.05	85.97	85.97	—1.50
Jan	87.20	86.17	86.17	00.00	—1.50

Est sales: 4,761; sales Tues. 5,960.

Total open interest Tues. 25,542, off 72 from Mon.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	51.35	51.72	50.75	51.35	—.12
Jun	53.20	53.47	52.50	51.65	—.77
Jul	53.10	53.45	52.45	52.70	—.70
Aug	50.50	50.85	49.75	49.92	—.92
Oct	48.00	48.50	47.50	47.92	—.37
Dec	48.40	49.25	48.10	48.35	—.65
Feb	48.60	48.80	47.80	47.90	—.85
Apr	45.75	46.10	45.20	45.35	—.35

Est. sales: 11,022; sales Tues. 12,252.

Total open interest Tues. 28,821, up 781 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	65.25	65.90	64.10	64.17	—1.75
May	65.10	65.50	63.72	63.72	—2.00
Jul	65.10	65.35	63.72	63.72	—2.00
Aug	63.20	63.35	61.85	61.85	—2.00

Est. sales: 5,223; sales Tues. 5,354.

Total open interest Tues. 10,567, up 220 from Mon.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	48.65	49.05	48.45	48.70	+.05
Apr	48.75	49.00	48.30	48.65	—.40
May	51.15	51.15	50.60	50.90	—.37
Jun	54.20	54.20	53.50	53.95	—.37
Jul	52.95	53.00	52.55	52.65	—.50
Aug				50.70	—.15
Sep	48.15	48.15	48.00	48.00	—.20
Oct	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25	
Nov	47.45	47.45	47.15	47.15	—.35
Dec				47.60	

Sales Mon. 99.

Total open interest Mon. 18,650 up 16 from Fri

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	61.75	63.70	61.75	63.70	+2.00
Apr	53.90	55.90	53.90	55.50	+1.60
May	50.70	52.25	50.65	52.20	+1.50
Jun	50.60	52.00	50.60	52.00	+1.40
Sep	60.70	61.70	60.70	61.75	+1.85
Nov				59.60	
Dec	62.50	63.00	62.50	63.00	+.55

Est. sales: 292; sales Tues. 136.

Total open interest Tues. 1,115, up 7 from Mon.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	227.10	227.10	224.10	224.90	—2.30
May	223.10	223.30	220.60	221.90	—2.10
Jul	219.80	220.00	216.80	218.40	—2.20
Sep	216.80	217.00	214.50	215.40	—2.20
Nov	205.00	205.50	204.30	204.50	—.80

Est. sales: 2,556; sales Mon. 1,380.

Total open interest Mon. 8,564, off 69 from Fri.

PLYWOOD
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	209.80	209.80	208.20	209.50	
May	212.30	212.50	211.00	212.30	
Jul	212.00	212.90	211.00	212.40	
Sep	210.00	210.80	209.20	210.60	
Nov	208.00	208.50	207.80	208.00	
Jan				209.70	
Mar				209.00	

Sales: Mon. 436

Total open interest Thurs. 4,271, off 57 from Fri.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.73	90.73	90.66	90.67	
Jun	90.64	90.66	90.58	90.59	
Sep	90.54	90.58	90.50	90.51	
Dec	90.52	90.55	90.48	90.49	
Mar	90.55	90.56	90.50	90.51	
Jun	90.58	90.59	90.53	90.54	
Sep	90.60	90.63	90.57	90.57	
Dec	90.60	90.63	90.58	90.58	

Est. sales: 4,181; sales Mon. 5,235

Total open interest Mon. 55,615, up 918 from Fri.

GNMA
8 pct, $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	88-07	88-07	88-01	88-05	
Jun	88-09	88-09	88-02	88-07	
Sep	88-11	88-11	88-06	88-10	
Dec	88-12	88-12	88-07	88-10	
Mar	88-12	88-12	88-05	88-08	
Jun	88-07	88-09	88-05	88-06	
Sep	88-08	88-08	88-02	88-03	
Dec	88-02	88-02	87-30	87-30	
Mar	87-30	87-30	87-26	87-29	
Jun	87-27	87-27	87-25	87-27	
Sep	87-25	87-25	87-22	87-22	

Sales: Mon. 5,745 contracts

Total open interest Thurs. 63,319, off 40 from Wed.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS
($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	10.35	10.35	10.28	10.38	+
Jun	10.55	10.56	10.35	10.47	+
Sep	10.66	10.66	10.54	10.61	+
Dec	10.71	10.72	10.58	10.66	+
Mar	10.70	10.70	10.58	10.66	+
Jun				10.65	+

Sales Mon. 274 contracts

Total open interest Mon. 1,719, up 5 from Fri.

IMM Futures
March 6, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.5990	0.5992	0.5982	0.5988 a	+
June	0.6149	0.6151	0.6139	0.6145	+
Sept	0.6303	0.6303	0.6295	0.6297	+
Dec	0.6431	0.6432 b	0.6431	0.6432 b	+
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6542 b	+
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T	N.T.	N.T.	0.4990	Unch
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2335	Unch
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.2355	Unch
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.2365	Unch
YEN					
Mar	4912	4913	4906 a	4908 a	+
June	4996	4998	4982	4983	—
Sept	5080	5080	5055	5065 b	Unch
Dec	5128	5145 b	5128	5145 a	—
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0325	2.0250	2.0215	2.0220 a	+
June	2.0170	2.0180	2.0140	2.0155 a	+
Sept	2.0100	2.0100	2.0070	2.0080	+
Dec	2.0020	2.0025	2.0000	2.0025	+
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8440	0.8445	0.8409	0.8413	—
June	0.8445	0.8447	0.8409	0.8414	—
Sept	0.8455	0.8455	0.8421	0.8421	—
Dec	0.8430	0.8430	0.8430	0.8430	—
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5396	0.5397 b	0.5387	0.5391 a	+
June	0.5483	0.5487	0.5476	0.5477 b	Unch
Sept	0.5566	0.5570	0.5561 a	0.5561 a	+
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T	0.5675	Unch
Mar	N.T.	N.T	N.T	0.5787	Unch

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
¾	9¾	AAR	.38	3.3	7	27	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
⅝	3½	AAV	.29e	7.3	6	3	4	4	4	
	6⅝	APS	.36	4.1	6	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
	1	ATI				13	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
	7	AVC			6	25	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
	17	AVX	.32	1.3	9	33	25½	25	25	
	3⅛	AZL			44	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
	1½	AcmePr				2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
	7¾	AcmeU	.30	2.8	11	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
	2⅝	Action				21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
	7¼	ActonCp	.24b	2.7	6	35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
	6⅞	AdamR	.12	1.1	9	8	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
	13¼	AdobeO	.20	1.0	19	105	20½	20	20¼	—⅜
	1⅛	AegisCp			5	52	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
	9½	AeroFlo	.30a	2.0	5	17	15⅛	15	15	+⅛
	2⅛	Aeronca			19	29	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅛
	5⅝	AffilCap	.10e	1.7	7	6	6	6	6	
	5⅞	AfterSix	.32	5.4	4	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
	3⅝	AlskAir	.20r	4.1	3	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
	2½	AlbaW	.15e	3.1	3	x26	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	5	Alcolac	.18	2.9	6	4	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
	10⅜	AllegCp wt				1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
	2⅞	AllegA wtO				6	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
	1-16	AllegA wtN				13	1-16	1-16	1-16	
	5¼	AllianT	.36e	4.5	10	3	8	8	8	
	1⅜	AlldArt				157	3	2¾	2¾	—⅛
	4¼	AlmvSl	.20e	2.8	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	3⅞	Alphaln	.10e	1.3	10	9	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
	⅝	AllecCp			28	59	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
	5½	Altec pf				1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
	12	AlterFd	.50	3.1	8		16⅛	16	16	—⅛
	25½	Amdhl	.40	1.0	14	515	40¼	38⅞	39⅞	+¼
	3⅝	AmAgro			9	13	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
	6¼	AmBilt	.25	3.2		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
	7½	ABusPd	.40	4.3	7	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
	1⅛	AmCapCp				63	2	2	2	
	8¼	AContrl	.56	6.1	7	7	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
	7	AGarPd	.34	4.5	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
	5⅝	AlnlPlct				80	8⅝	8	8¼	—⅜
	2¼	Alsraell	.09e	2.9	3	31	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
	6½	AMzeA	.48	6.0	6	7	8	7⅞	8	
	29½	AmMfg	1.90i	5.3	7	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+¼
	7⅝	AMdBld	.40	3.8	11	15	10½	10⅜	10½	
	8¼	AMotln	.30	2.4	6	50	13	12¼	12¼	—¼
	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	7.8	9	7	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+⅛
	7⅞	APrecs	.40	4.2	7	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
	12¾	AmSeal	.40	2.9	12	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+¼
	7⅝	AmTec	.50a	5.6	4	4	9	9	9	
	2½	Andrea	.14e	4.5	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
	7⅝	AngloC	.18e	1.3	7	59	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅜
	6⅝	Anken	.44	4.1	6	28	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
	6½	Anthony	.40	5.3	4	80	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
	8⅝	AplDlo	.16	1.5	9	16	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
	5¼	ApldDev			20	95	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
	13½	AquilCo	.39	1.8	12	37	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
		Armin	.12	1.3	7	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
	6	ArrowA	.20	2.1	6	16	9¾	9½	9½	—⅛
	6⅝	Arundel			5	15	9¼	9	9¼	+⅜
	9⅝	Asomer	.30	1.9		16	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—½
	¾	AskinSvc				30	1⅛	1	1⅛	+3-16
	6½	Astrex			8	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
	4⅝	Alainto	.15e	3.5	4	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
	11-16	Atco Ind				6	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	33	86	3⅛	3	3	
	3½	AtlasCp wt				4	5	4⅞	5	
	3⅝	Audiotr	.12b	2.5	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
	18¾	Augat	.44	1.6	14	8	28	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
	2	AutoTrn				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
	1⅞	AutmRod				27	2	2	2	+⅛
	28¾	AutoSw	.80a	2.2	10	2	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
	4½	AVEMC	.34	6.8	6	3	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
	16¾	Avondl	1.20	6.9	7	17	17¾	17½	17½	
	7⅞	Ardin			9	38	10⅛	10	10¼	—¼
		— B—B—B —								
	11-16	BRT				20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2⅝	BTU			12	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	9	Badger	.70	6.7	5	4	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+¼
	2⅝	Baker	.20e	5.0		4	4	4	4	
	19⅞	Baldor	.28	1.1	12	19	25¼	24⅞	25	
	5¾	BaldwS	.32a	5.0		3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
	15¼	BanFd	1.11e	6.5		4	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
	1¼	Bangor wt				15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	7	Banlstr	.40	4.6	15	78	8⅝	8½	8¾	+⅛
	1¼	Barclay				44	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	+⅛
	5¾	BarnesE			10	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
	6⅛	BarryR	.20b	.9	13	213	22	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
	4⅞	BarthS				10	4	4¼	4¼	
	2¼	Bartons			23	1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
	2⅝	BaruchF			42	48	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1½	Barwick			1	2	2	2	2	+⅛
	10⅞	BnlSt A	.40	2.2	6	30	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+⅞
	10⅞	BnlSt B	.40	2.2	6	17	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
	2½	BergEnl			6	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
	5⅝	BergenB	.10e	1.4	6	21	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
	13⅝	BrgB pf	1.15	8.1		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
	1⅞	BernzO				8	2½	2½	2½	
	1⅝	Berven				44	2½	2⅜	2½	
	4⅝	Beverly			11	53	7¾	7	7⅛	+⅛
	8	BicPen	.48	5.1	7	31	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅜
	8⅛	BigVSp s	.24	2.6	5	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
	14⅞	BinkMl	1b	5.5	6	7	18½	18¼	18¼	—½
	6⅞	Blessng	.44b	5.9	4	8	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
	2⅛	BodinAp				15	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
	5⅝	BollBer	.20	1.7		4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
	14½	BowVall	.10	.5	25	133	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	—⅛
	2⅝	Bowmar			33	55	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
	11⅛	Bowne	.48b	2.5	8	9	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
	5½	BradldN	.26	3.2	7	56	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
	7¼	Braniff wt				14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
	13	Brascan	1a	5.6	3	379	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
	4	BreezeCp			8	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
	13⅝	BristBr	.60	3.7	7	43	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
	3½	BroDart	.20	5.3	8	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
	1⅛	BrodySe				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
	9¾	BrooksP	.44	3.2	10	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
	20¾	BrnFA	1.16	3.7	10	26	31¼	31	31¼	+⅛
	20⅞	BrnFB	1.16	3.6	11	16	32⅜	32	32	—½
	9⅝	Buell	.50	4.2	5	15	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
	3⅛	Buildex			4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅞	Burgess				2	2½	2½	2½	
	8⅞	Burnsin	.60	6.1	8	65	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
		— C—C—C —								
	10	CK Pet	.16	1.3	34	11	12½	12½	12½	—¼
	3½	CDI			6	36	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
	6⅝	CHB Fd	.57t	6.8		56	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	—⅛
	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.1	8	36	4⅝	4½	4½	
	9½	CRS	.30	3.1	5	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
	11⅞	CSE	1.20	6.9	5	7	18¼	17½	17½	—1
	12¼	CWTran	.70	3.8	4	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	+¼
	3½	CagleA	.05e	1.3	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	13	Caldor	.40	2.2	8	39	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
	3¼	Calcomp			13	74	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅜
		CalLite	.10e	2.2	13	5	4½	4¼	4½	
	19	CalLf pf	2.50	12.		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
	8⅝	CalLf pf	1.10	12.		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	24⅝	CalPIC	1.60a	5.0	5	144	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+⅞
	10	Camco	.20	1.2	9	74	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
	1-16	CaChbA				9	5½	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
	6⅝	CdnHomO			22	304	u11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
	4⅛	CdnMarc	.30	3.8	8	52	8	7⅞	8	
	10¾	CdnMerr			12	1	14	14	14	
	47½	CdnSupO			11	45	73¼	72½	72¾	—¾
	3	Caressa	.05e	1.2	10	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
	24⅛	Carnat	1.50	5.6	8	144	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+⅛
	13⅞	CastlAM	1b	6.8	5	7	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
	19⅝	CasFd	1.60a	7.8		2	20½	20½	20½	—¼
	6⅛	Cavitrn			35	123	10½	9¾	10⅜	+⅜
	1⅝	CelluCfl			5	18	2½	2	2	
	33¼	CenM pf	3.50	10.		z40	35	35	35	
	5½	CentSe	.65	12.		31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
	3½	CentryF			6	11	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
	2⅝	CertfiCp			7	1	4	4	4	—⅛
	1-16	Certron			10	1	1	1	1	
	3⅝	Cetec	.08	1.6	11	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
	1¾	ChampHo			90	2	1⅞	2		
	13½	ChartM s			5	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	—⅛
	6⅜	ChrtM pf	.75	11.		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
	19½	ChiRv	1.60a	7.6	10	125	21½	20⅞	21	+¼
	15⅞	ChiefDev	1e	3.7	22	24	27⅛	27	27	+⅛
	6¼	ChlllnCp	.28	4.1	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	12⅞	CircleK	1	6.6	8	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
	7	Citation	.56	5.1	7	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
	3	Clabir	.14b	3.6	11	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
	5¼	Clarostat			7	18	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
	13⅞	Clausng	1.32	6.7	7	7	20	19⅝	19⅝	—½
	8⅛	Clopay	.32	3.6	5	28	9	8⅞	9	+¼
	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	5.1	9	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	14⅛	Colemn	.92	5.6	7	39	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
	9⅝	ColCml			23	153	12⅞	11¾	11¾	—½
	6⅜	Colwell	.60	5.8	7	54	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
	15⅞	ComAll	.40	2.2	6	x12	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
	13⅞	ComAl pf	1.60	11.		x2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
	9⅛	ComMtl	.60	3.6	5	26	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
	13⅞	Comdlnt			6	62	17¾	17¼	17¼	—⅜
	1	ComarCp			30	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	8¼	Compo s	.20	2.1	13	192	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
	1⅛	ComouD			8	3	1⅜	1⅜		
	1-16	Complnv				6	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
	18⅞	Conchm	.80	5.2	6	23	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
	3⅝	ConcrdF			6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	8¼	Condec	.30t	3.4	37	40	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
	5	ConnrHm			4	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	15¼	Conrock	.90a	3.9	7	x7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
	5¼	ConsOG			900	99	9⅛	8⅞	9	
	8⅜	ConsRef	.60	6.5	8	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
	4	ContMtl			6	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
	5½	Cookin	.20e	3.2	3	12	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
	12¾	CookP	.60	2.0	13	15	30¼	29¾	29¾	—½
	13	CoreLb	.28	1.3	15	38	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
	13⅞	Cornllus	.80	5.3	7	54	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
	3½	Coscolnc			12	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
	2⅞	Cramer				3	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
	1⅝	CrestFo			6	20	2½	2½	2½	
	9½	CrestOil	.24a	2.2	14	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
	15	Crompt	1.40	5.5	4	5	25¾	25½	25½	
	23⅞	CrossAT	1	4.3	8	29	23½	d23	23	—¼
	20⅞	CwnCP	.60a	1.6	4	149	u38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+1
	7	Crownln	.28	3.4	4		8¼	8⅛	8¼	+¼
	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.5	14	24	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+⅜
	14⅞	CrystlO	.60	2.4		57	26	25	25⅝	—⅜
	16⅞	CubicCp	.60	3.5	6	43	17⅜	17¼	17¼	—⅛
	16⅛	Curtice	1.10	6.3	5	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
		— D—D—D —								
	2⅝	DCL			4	33	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	2⅝	DWG	.49t	19.	8	17	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
	3	DamonC			3	1	3½	3½	3½	
	6⅜	Damson			24	63	8½	8¼	8¼	
	13⅞	Datapd	.30	1.5	9	163	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
	8½	DayMn	.25e	2.2	19	45	11⅜	11	11¼	+⅛
	1⅜	DeRose			13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅛	Decoratr	.24	8.3	8	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	13½	DelLabs	.48	3.3	13	8	14¾	14½	14½	—¼
	6	DelhlOil	.05e	.6	31	24	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
	6⅞	DelhwdF	.60	7.7	4	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
	15⅛	DenTal	.20	1.1	15	375	18⅜	17⅝	18¼	+½
	1	DesgnJw				20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
	9	DevCpA			5	31	15½	15½	15½	
	20⅝	DevonGp			3	z200	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅛
	2⅝	Digicon			21	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	14⅞	Dillard	.40	2.4	6	7	17⅛	17	17	
	13-16	Diodes				14	1½	1⅜	1½	—⅛
	1½	DisFab			6	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
	10⅞	Documat			11	48	22	21⅝	21⅞	
	57⅞	DomeP			9	241	97⅞	95¾	96⅞	
	12⅞	Domtar	1.80a	8.1	5	56	22½	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
	9	Downy	.40	2.6	4	48	15⅞	14½	15⅞	+⅞
	16⅞	DresUt	1.56	8.4		2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅜
	7	DrFair	.40	4.6	9	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	3-16	Dunlop	.08r	6.1	5	4	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
	17	DuplxPd	.80	4.4	4	4	18⅞	18	18⅝	+⅜
	8½	DurTst	.40b	4.1	10	27	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
	2½	Dynlctn	.07e	1.6	13	74	4½	4½	4½	+
	12¼	Dyneer	.72	3.6	6	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— E—E—E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	5.4		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
18	11¼	EarthRes	1	6.1	7	29	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
22¼	16½	EstnCo	1.20	6.9	9	2	17½	17½	17½	—¼
5⅜	1⅝	Edmos				2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
21½	10½	EDO	.50	2.8	9	1	18	18	18	—⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Ehren	.10a	.9	9	19	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
12⅞	8½	ElcorCp	.20	2.1	8	52	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
7¼	3⅝	ElAudD			3	39	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
24¼	15	Electrog	1	5.9	8	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	
15⅝	8½	ElecEng	.24	2.2	9	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
34	23⅝	ElecAm	1.20	4.2	6	5	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+½
8¼	6⅜	EmrRd			4	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
10½	5⅝	EnayRs	.24	3.6	11	27	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
17⅝	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.5	5	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—¼
5	1¼	EtzLav	.10e	2.6	14	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.4	8	19	17¼	16½	16½	—¾
18	7⅜	Execin	.40t	2.2	16	44	18	17⅞	18	+¼
		— F—F—F —								
10	6⅝	FPA			3	7	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	3.0		41	4¼	4	4	—¼
15¼	7⅞	Fabind	.50	3.7	4	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—⅛
6¾	1½	FairTex			4	3	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	FairtNob				5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
16½	7½	FamDir	.36	3.1	7	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
14	7⅝	FavDrg	.20b	2.2	7	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+⅛
21	11⅝	FedMart	.60	3.4	8	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
7⅞	4⅝	FedRes			35	127	6¾	6½	6⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	Felmnt	.20	.7	19	30	27¼	26⅞	27	
5⅛	2	Fidelco				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16	11⅛	FinGen	.40b	3.0	6	x20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
10½	7⅝	FlConn	.88	9.6	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
24⅜	14	FtSLSh	1b	5.0	5	19	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
19⅝	10	FischrP	1t	8.2	7	23	12½	12¼	12¼	—½
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
41¼	19⅝	FlightSf	.28	.8	16	5	33⅞	33½	33½	
4⅞	2⅝	FloCap				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12	5⅝	FloRck	.21e	2.6	4	11	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
17½	5	FlowGen			13	387	17	15⅞	16¼	—¼
16⅞	10⅛	Flowers	.42	3.8	7	3	11	11	11	
36¾	18⅝	FlukeJ	.96t	2.8	13	2	34	34	34	
10	5⅞	Foodrm	.50	7.4	4	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
8½	6	FooleM			18	15	7¼	7	7	—⅛
31⅜	26½	Foote pf	2.20	7.3		2	30	30	30	+¼
25¼	8⅝	ForestC	.10	.9		20	11	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
7⅞	3	ForestLab				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
11¾	5¾	Franks	.32	3.2	7	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
22⅞	17¼	Frantz	1a	4.9	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
7	4½	Friedm	.28b	5.2	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
15⅞	7⅞	FriendFr				9	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
12½	9½	Friona	.40	4.0	3	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	4.9	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
19⅞	8⅞	FrontA	.20b	1.7	5	39	12⅛	11¾	11¾	+¼
9⅞	2⅝	FrontA wt				20	5	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
		— G—G—G —								
2⅝	1	GIExpt			8	20	1⅝	1½	1½	
6½	1⅞	GIT			11	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	5.2	8	90	5¾	5½	5¾	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Galaxy	.06t	1.1	3	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
16	6⅝	Garan	.81e	10.	5	21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
28⅛	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	2.0	7	24	20	20	20	+⅛
3⅝	⅝	Gaynor				6	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
5	2½	GnEmp	.24a	6.2	6	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
10⅞	4¼	GenExp				116	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	GnHous			4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3	Genge	.10e	2.1	6	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
19⅝	13⅞	GerbSc	.20	1.0	8	115	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	+½
24⅞	17⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.8	5	10	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	GntYell	.50e	4.9	8	134	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Glasrock			15	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
28⅞	18⅞	Glatfltr	1.20	4.4	7	18	27	26⅞	27	—⅛
30	13½	Glnmr	.72	3.3	7	31	22	21⅝	21¾	+⅛
14	7⅜	Globeln	.70	6.7	9	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
11⅞	7¼	Glosser	.40	3.9	6	20	10¼	9¾	10¼	+⅛
19½	6⅝	GoldnCvc				20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+½
44⅝	5⅞	GldNugt	.08t	.4	25	1362	20⅝	19⅝	19¾	+½
15⅞	7	GoldWH	.64	8.3	4	4	8	7¾	7¾	
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield				29	¾	11-16	11-16	
2⅝	⅝	Gdrich wt				2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
10¼	7½	GouldT	.88	8.6	10	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13¼	6¼	GrahMl	.30	3.2	28	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
18⅝	9	GrndCh	.50	4.8	5	15	10½	10½	10½	
19½	8⅝	GrangrA			11	26	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
9⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd			4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8	4⅝	GtBasinP			26	77	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26⅛	18⅝	GtLkCh	.24	.9	13	39	26	25⅜	25⅝	—¼
3⅝	1⅜	Greenmn			13	2	2	2	2	
7½	5⅞	GREIT	.40	5.5	12	13	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
23⅞	10½	Guilford	.60	3.4	3	2	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
36⅛	23½	GlfCan	1.40	3.9	9	30	u36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		— H—H—H —								
15	9¼	HallsM	.80	7.4	4	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+¼
8½	3⅞	Hampto			4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16¼	11½	Hannfrd	.80	5.8	5	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
8	5¼	HanSqRt				3	6	6	6	—⅛
31⅛	21½	Harland	1	3.8	10	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	
5⅞	1¼	Harvey			4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Hasbro	.20	3.8	8	27	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
10⅞	8⅛	Hasting	.60	6.2	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7½	4	HawaiA				563	5	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9⅝	3½	HithCh			9	34	4	3⅞	4	
10⅝	7⅞	HeinWer	.39e	4.8	7	16	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Heinick	.10	2.6	8	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	HeltmMtg				10	1⅞	1½	1½	
12⅝	4⅞	HIGInc	.03r	.4	7	1	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
14⅝	4⅝	HiShear	.20	1.8	7	12	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
9¼	4⅝	Hipimlc	.20	3.5	11	8	5⅝	5¼	5¾	
9¾	5½	HollyCp			9	45	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
43½	33¼	HomeOA	1.30	3.0	9	3	u44⅛	43⅝	44¼	+½
27⅞	21⅝	Hormel	1.48	5.4	6	26	u28⅛	27½	27⅞	+⅛
16	6⅝	HornHar				5	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
13¼	8½	HospM	.60	5.9	28	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.77e	10.	12	5	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
7⅜	4⅝	HousRon	.50	7.7	4	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3	HouseVl			10	16	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—⅛
27½	13½	HouOM	.80	4.7	8	448	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
26	15⅜	HouO pf	1.69	8.8		35	19½	19	19¼	—⅛
12⅝	6½	HowelC	.40	3.1	11	102	u13⅛	12⅝	13	+⅜
31½	22⅝	HubellA	1.44	5.5	8	1	26	26	26	+⅛
31⅝	23⅝	HubellB	1.44	5.6	8	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
11⅞	6½	HudsnGn			3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
54½	33⅝	HudBO	2	4.1	9	20	49½	48⅝	49	—⅜
15¼	8⅝	Huffy	.68	6.8	6	15	11⅛	11	11¼	+⅛
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.16e	3.4	5	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—⅛
47¼	24⅝	HuskyO	1	2.7	7	120	37½	37	37⅝	+⅛
7⅞	3	Hycel			54	39	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		— I—I—I —								
10	7	ICM	.50e	6.2	10	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind	.14	3.8	5	10	4	4	4	+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.5	3	1	11	11	11	+⅛
1¼	7-16	ITI				8	1	⅜	⅜	+1-16
1⅝	1 5-16	ImpGp	.09e	5.0	6	1	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
6¾	3¼	Imperind			4	46	5	4⅞	5	+¼
22⅞	16⅞	ImpOil	1	4.4	9	485	u23	22¾	22⅞	
2⅛	1	Inolex				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅞	8⅝	Instron	.40	2.0	7	23	u20½	19½	20½	+1
2	⅞	InstrSys			25	171	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
19⅞	8⅝	InsSy pf	.28t	2.6		5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
12⅝	4	IntegRes			10	33	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
16⅞	10⅞	Intrmk	.15e	1.2	6	10	12⅝	12	12⅝	+¼
4½	2½	IntBnknl			17	69	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
3½	1¼	IntFdSvc				25	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26⅞	15⅞	IntGenl	1.40	5.1	6	103	u27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+½
10	4½	IntProt	.30	5.2	4	8	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
9⅛	6¼	IntSeaw	.60	8.6	4	2	7	7	7	+¼
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				59	1	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	⅝	Interphot				4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14¼	7⅝	Intplast	.20	2.2	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4½	1¼	InvestFla			1	24	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
38¼	23¾	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	7	49	38	37½	37⅝	+¼
9⅝	6⅛	InvDvB	.32	3.4	7	26	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
9⅝	7	InvRIT	.55e	6.8	13	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
28⅞	15½	Ionics			11	8	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅜
34⅝	13⅝	IroqBrd	.30	1.1	9	44	26⅞	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
8⅜	6⅛	IsraelD	.67e	11.		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅞	4⅜	Jaclyn	.40b	7.8	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Jacobs	.50b	3.9	7	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
11⅝	5⅝	Jensen	1.40t	16.	5	41	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅜
3	1⅝	Jetronic			9	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¼	5⅛	JohnPd	.6	6.1	10	27	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	—⅛
4⅝	2¼	JuniperP			41	29	4½	4	4⅛	
9¾	6¼	Jupiter			4	2	9	9	9	+⅛
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3¼	KTelln	.30e	6.3	10	35	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
4⅞	1¾	Kaisin	3c			3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	11-16	KaneMill wt				10	1	1	1	+⅛
51¾	42½	KnGs pf	4.50	10.		z40	44	43½	43½	—½
10⅝	3½	KapokT			16	1	5	5	5	+⅛
16½	8⅛	KayCp	.50	3.1	8	20	u16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
17⅛	7⅝	KenalCp			6	44	10⅝	10¼	10½	
12⅞	7⅜	Kenwin	.48a	4.9	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	4.6	4	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
2⅜	½	Kidde wt				2	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk			7	28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1	KingOpl				1	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
21¼	15¼	KingRd s	.32	1.9	6	5	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
33⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx			7	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Kit Mfg			4	1	4	4	4	
4⅜	2⅛	KleerVu			9	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Kleinerts			7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
7⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr			13	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	2.4	11	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	3.2	16	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.6	18	10	5½	5½	5½	
12¼	8	LQuint	1.08t	12.	13	55	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
6½	1⅛	LafyRad				7	2½	2½	2½	
3½	2	LakeSh			10	10	2 11-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	
10	2⅝	Landmk			4	227	4½	4¼	4½	
8⅝	4½	Laneco	.20b	2.7	4	4	7½	7½	7½	
17⅞	15⅝	LeaRonl s	.60	3.5	8	4	17	16⅝	17	+¼
8½	3¼	LeePh			17	19	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
15¾	6⅝	LehighP			4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
18½	11	LeighPd	.80	4.5	7	106	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
8⅞	2⅝	LeisureT			4	38	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
12	5⅝	LibtyFb	.39t	5.7	4	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
9¼	5⅝	Lightolr	.24	2.7	6	14	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	LilliAnn	.24	3.4	13	3	7⅛	7	7	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	LincAm			5	4	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
5⅜	2½	LloydsE				1	3	3	3	
4⅝	1⅝	Lodge	.08e	3.0	12	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
33¾	17⅝	Lohmn	1.20	4.3	10	12	28	27¾	27¾	+⅛
26⅞	7	LoewT wt				231	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—⅛
19½	9¾	Logicon			10	6	12	12	12	+⅛
20¼	15¼	LoGenS	.99	5.2	6	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
8	3½	LundyEl			6	1	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
14⅞	9¼	Lydall	.60a	6.2	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
4⅞	2⅛	LynchCp			2	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear			3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
		— M—M—M —								
7⅛	3⅝	MPO			5	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
8⅝	4½	MWA				1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3⅛	½	Macrod			29	93	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20½	17⅝	MePS	1.84	9.4	5	1	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
10⅝	5¼	Magood			8	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅜
9⅝	4⅜	ManrC	.40	5.7	6	12	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
13-16	½	Marinda				8	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
14¼	8⅝	Marlene	.14e	1.1	5	4	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
22⅞	20	Marm pf	2.25	11		14	21	21	21	—⅛
5½	3⅝	MrshF			2	5	4	4	4	
7⅝	4¼	Marshin				6	5	5	5	
26⅛	12⅝	MartPr	.40	3.4	4	45	12⅞	d11⅞	11¾	—⅜
17	8½	Masind	.60a	5.2	7	x24	12⅞	11⅞	11½	+⅛
26¾	11½	MaierRe	.28	1.2	11	1	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
		Matrix s				10	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
5⅝	2¾	MaulTec	.14	4.0		26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
1 13-16	3-16	McCrory wt				26	145	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
6⅝	3⅛	McCulO				6	5	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon				2	5			
22⅞	14⅝	Means	1.20	6.9	8	23	18⅝	17½	17½	—1½
13⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.50	5.5	5	13	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
6½	2⅞	MedalnGp			7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
3	1½	MedcoJw			5	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅞	13⅝	MediaG	.60	2.9	8	9	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
13½	6¼	Meapint	.24	2.7	5	84	9¼	8½	9	+⅛
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo	.90	6.1	7	16	14¾	14½	14¾	—¼
13⅞	8	MercSL	.50	4.5	5	58	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+⅜
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.9	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
11½	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	8	7	10⅛	10	10	
37⅞	21½	Metoin	.32	1.0	19	16	33	32⅞	32⅞	—⅛
4	1¼	Metrocar				12	3½	3⅛	3½	
3⅞	1⅝	MichGen			9	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	4.1	4	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	5	MidlaCo	.20	2.6	4	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
24⅝	10	MidlGls	.40	2.6	9	24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+¼
5¼	1⅝	MissnlT			25	3	5	5	5	—⅛
25⅞	13⅝	MitchlE	.72	.6	8	189	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	—⅜
17½	9½	MlteCp	.40	2.9	6	16	14	13⅞	14	+¼
7⅜	5⅝	MonMg	.44	7.0	6	2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
17½	11	Moog	.40b	2.6	8	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
8½	6	MtgGth	.63e	7.8	17	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	6.0	4	30	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
12⅞	6	MotlSM	.16b	1.6	6	1	10	10	10	+⅛
13½	8⅜	MovStr	.52	3.8	6	20	u13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Movielab			13	29	4	3⅞	4	
		— N—N—N —								
13	11	NFC n	.15	1.2	7	31	12⅝	12½	12½	
18	10⅝	Napco	.20	1.9	7	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
36	15⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	14	144	31	30	30¼	
8½	5⅛	NatEdu	.12e	1.7	5	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
16½	7⅛	NIHIE			9	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
4	1⅝	NKinney				64	2⅝	2	2	—⅛
12¾	4⅞	NtPatent				56	8	7½	7½	—¼
6⅞	5	NtSecR	.48e	8.9	8	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
7½	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	3.9	11	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7½	3	NtSpinn	.20	3.5	7	17	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
15⅞	7⅝	NatwHo	.40	2.6	11	38	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
9⅞	3½	NelsLB	.66t	9.8	6	32	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	NestLM	.05e	2.1	6	6	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
2½	1⅝	Nidria	.05e	3.3	8	39	1½	1½	1½	
17¾	9	NMxAr	.211	1.8	34	x8	11¾	11½	11¾	—⅛
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	8.3	7	37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
32	18⅞	NYTim	.80	3.1	20	8	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
12⅝	6⅛	NewbE	.50	7.5	35	5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
32⅝	15½	NlagFSv	.80	3.6	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—¼
6½	2⅝	Nichols	.02r	.4	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
11⅝	3½	Nolex				25	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	7½	Norin	.40	4.6	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	13.		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
25	2⅝	Nortek	.04	.4	9	59	10¼	9¾	9¾	—½
25⅜	13	NoARay	.20	1.1	6	13	18⅝	18	18	—⅜
12½	7⅝	NoCdO			8	17	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
18⅝	9⅝	NuclDta			12	10	13	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
28⅝	18	Numac	.07t	.3	31	38	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.8		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17¼	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	1.1	5	40	11⅝	10⅞	11	+⅛
16	11	OhSealy	.84	5.6	9	2	15	15	15	
8⅝	5⅝	Oilalnd	.40e	5.7	4	5	7	7	7	+⅛
20	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.4	11	83	17⅞	16½	17¼	+⅞
44½	21	OOkiep			30	z50	40¼	40¼	40¼	—½
14¼	6⅝	OrioleH	.35e	3.9	3	7	9	9	9	
5¼	2⅝	Ormand				3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
5¼	1½	OxfordFt				4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	3½	OzarkA	.20e	4.1	4	43	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
		— P—Q —								
2	¾	PF Ind			18	1	15-16	15-16		
17⅝	14⅞	PGEplA	1.50	9.7		29	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+⅛
16⅝	13¼	PGEplB	1.37	9.8		10	14⅛	13⅝	14	
16	12	PGEplC	1.25	10.		1	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
15⅝	11	PGEplD	1.25	10.		8	12½	12½	12½	
15½	12¼	PGEplE	1.25	9.9		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅞	12	PGEplG	1.20	9.7		3	12⅜	12	12⅜	—⅛
29½	24⅞	PGEplW	2.57	10.		11	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
26½	21⅞	PGEplV	2.32	9.8		4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—¼
29⅞	24⅝	PGEplT	2.54	9.7		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
30⅛	25	PGEplS	2.62	9.9		59	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	—1¼
28	23⅝	PGEplR	2.37	9.8		8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
24½	20½	PGEplP	2.05	9.8		1	21	21	21	
26	21⅞	PGEplL	2.25	9.7		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+1
24½	20⅝	PGEplK	2.04	9.7		5	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
52⅞	42⅞	PacLt pf	4.50	10.		z20	44¼	44¼	44¼	+¾
17½	10¼	PacTrst	.65r	4.2	13	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
59	46	PacPLpf	5	9.7		z50	51¾	51¾	51¾	
23½	11	PacScie	.32	2.5	7	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
33¼	27⅞	PallCp	.52	1.8	14	54	29	28	29	+1⅛
2⅞	1¼	PalomrF				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	3⅝	ParaPk			11	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
13⅞	11	ParkCh	.60	4.9	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
6⅝	2¼	ParkEl			17	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
30⅞	18¼	Parsons	1	5.3	6	30	19⅝	19	19	+⅛
6½	4⅞	PatFash	.65r	12.	3	5	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	39	9	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
11	6	PatoC	2e	19.	4	55	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+⅜
45⅞	15	PebblB	1	2.4	13	38	41	40⅝	41	—⅛
12¾	10½	PenEM			6	7	12	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
18¼	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.7	6	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
3½	2⅝	PECp	.42t	15.	4	57	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron			9	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
25¼	10	PepCom	.48a	2.3	8	x120	20⅞	20½	20½	—¼
15⅝	8½	Perini	.40	3.3	12	13	12	11½	12	+⅜
12¾	6⅛	PetroLe			7	271	10¼	9⅞	10	+⅛
11⅝	8¼	PhilLD	.68r	7.1	4	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
5¼	2	Phoenix				31	3⅛	3	3	
12	7	PicNPay	.28	2.9	6	11	9½	9⅜	9½	+¼
6⅞	1	PioneerS			2	59	5⅛	5	5	—¼
7¼	3	PionTx	.20t		4	10	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7⅞	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.3	7	1	6	6	6	—⅛
31⅞	20	PitDM	1.40	4.4	6	8	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	
34¾	23¼	Pittway	1.65	5.5	5	11	30	29¾	30	+¼
9¾	4⅞	Plantind				166	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+⅛
11⅝	4¾	PlyGm	.40b	4.9	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
26½	17	PneuSc	1	4.6		z450	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	—⅞
25⅛	8½	Polychr	.20	.8	12	680	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
17⅝	10⅞	PrairleO			14	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
13½	10½	PratHLmb	1	8.5	7	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
5⅞	4¼	PrattRd	.30	6.0	5	1	5	5	5	—⅛
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.8	9	31	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PresRIB			28	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Prestev	.62r	5.6	3	142	11⅛	10⅞	11	—⅛
25⅞	4½	PrimMl			15	66	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—⅜
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	8.5	4	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5⅝	2¾	PrdRE	.28	6.1	15	10	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
10½	3⅞	PrudBld	.24	5.8	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
25¾	21⅝	PSPL pf	2.34	10.		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
9⅝	7⅝	PulteH s	.24	2.7	3	20	9	9	9	
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			8	20	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
11⅝	9¼	Punta pf	1.10	9.8		33	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+¼
13	6⅝	Purpac	.06e	.7	20	12	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
10½	7	Quebcr	.20e	2.7	11	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
		— R—R—R —								
12¾	9⅝	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
4⅞	1⅝	REDM			6	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
2⅝	1⅜	RET				14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf	4.38	10.		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+⅜
15	8⅞	RHMed	.10e	1.1	6	16	9⅜	9½	9½	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			7	1	2	2	2	+⅛
4¼	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.8	15	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	5¼	Rapan	.10e	1.5	11	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23½	12¼	RanchEx			5	9	17⅞	17¼	17¼	—⅛
17¼	10⅞	RangrO			54	31	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅛
32½	19⅝	Ransbrg	1.20	4.7	7	19	25⅝	25¼	25½	+⅛
4⅝	⅞	RapAm wt				26	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
32⅝	13½	RayInd	.40	2.2	16	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Reading			9	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+¼
17	14⅜	REInv	1.20	7.5	12	12	16	16	16	—⅛
13⅜	10	RlincT	1.40	13.	6	2	11	11	11	
5⅝	2½	Realaw	.25e	8.7	11	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	2⅝	ReevesT			48	55	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
8¾	4	RetoTr	.25e	4.9	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
12½	8⅛	RegalB	.60	6.9	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
19¼	14⅝	RemAr	1a	6.3	5	10	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
14	5⅝	RepGyp	.40	3.2	4	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
5-32	1-128	RepMtg wt				50	1-128	1-128	1-128	
43	29½	RepNY	2	5.6	5	10	35½	35½	35½	
25	22	RNY pf	2.12	9.1		6	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
26⅝	14½	ReshCol	.24	1.5	8	103	16⅛	15½	15½	—½
69½	20½	Resrt A			17	3951	52	49⅝	50	
108	27	Resrt B			26	z4200	79¼	75	75⅜	—¾
7⅝	1⅞	RestAssc			15	154	3½	3¼	3⅜	
13¼	4⅞	RexNore			14	5	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
8¼	3¼	RioletP	.12	1.7	4	136	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+¼
10⅝	5⅞	Richton	.44	6.5	7	39	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
50⅞	25⅝	RileyCo			7	84	38⅞	38	38	—⅛
33½	22¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.4	9	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	—½
16¾	8⅝	Robnich				14	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
8¼	4½	Roblin	.12	2.3	4	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
40½	23⅝	Rogers	.20	.5	14	4	36⅞	36½	36½	—¼
5	2⅝	RancoT			5	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8	4	Rossmr			2	10	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
6⅞	1⅝	RayPalm			12	1	2	2	2	
10	7½	Rudick pf	.56	7.0		4	8	8	8	—¼
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			4	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
6	2½	RBW Cp			13	11	4	4	4	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	4.0	5	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
		— S—S—S —								
5⅝	4	SFM	.20	4.8	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13½	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.9	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
3½	1½	SGSec				23	2⅛	2	2	
17	13⅝	SGSe pf	1.70	12.		4	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
3½	1½	SMD			4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
9⅝	4⅜	SSP			8	1	4½	4½	4½	
16	9⅝	Salem	.40a	3.4	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
26⅞	22	SDgo pf	2.47	11.		4	23	22¾	23	—⅛
29⅛	24⅝	SDgo pf	2.68	11.		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
20½	14⅜	SFrRE	1.60	8.5	17	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
23⅝	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.8	10	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
14⅜	5	Sondgte	.40	3.2	6	15	13¼	12½	12½	—½
10⅝	6½	SoundrL	.30	3.3	7	84	9	9	9	+⅛
9¼	5⅝	ScheibE	.56	9.7	14	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Schnuif	.88a	6.1	4	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Schiller			7	13	3	3	3	
5⅝	2½	SciMgt	.10	3.3	8	33	3⅛	3	3	
37½	21¼	SciAtla	.20	.6	15	25	35¼	34¾	35¼	+⅛
23	16⅝	ScurryR			11	2	22	22	22	
22½	12¼	SbdAM	.40	2.0	3	20	20⅝	20	20	
9⅝	3⅝	Sealctro			5	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅞	15-16	Seaport			14	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind				10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
15⅝	7	SeasnAll	.20	1.4	21	114	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
4⅝	2½	SecMtg				24	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
⅞	1-128	SecMtg wt				64	1-32	1-32	1-32	
10⅞	6⅝	Selas	.36	5.1	5	4	7	6⅞	7	
8	5⅞	Semich	.20b	3.3	14	11	6	6	6	
6⅞	2⅝	Servo			6	34	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	4	SnaerS	.40e	6.4	6	18	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
8¼	5⅞	Shawln	.50b	9.1	6	24	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
8⅝	2½	ShaltrR			5	8	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
41	22⅞	ShenanO				46	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	—⅛
6	3⅝	Shopwell			13	25	5	5	5	
42½	19	Showbt	1	4.7	8	31	22	21½	21½	—⅛
27⅝	11⅝	Slerrcln	.30	1.4	13	23	22½	21½	22	+¼
17	8	Sitco	.56	3.7	7	3	15	14⅞	15	
14⅝	9¼	Sigma	.40	2.7	7	29	u14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+⅜
11	4⅝	Sikes A	.20e	2.5	5	8	8	8	8	+⅛
15¼	10¼	SiloInc	.30	2.6	3	5	11⅜	11½	11½	—¼
16⅝	5¼	Silvrcst	.40e	7.3	4	38	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS	.25b	5.3	8	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
5⅝	1⅞	Solitron			17	14	3½	3⅜	3½	
25⅞	11	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	23	u25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅜
11½	5	SorgPap	.32	3.3	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
13½	10½	SCEd pf	1.06	9.		10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
13⅝	10½	SCEd pf	1.08	9.1		8	11⅞	11	11⅞	
14⅜	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.19	9.6		8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
27⅜	20⅝	SCEd pf	2.30	9.5		8	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
26½	22⅛	SCEd pf	2.21	9.3		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11	7⅝	SwFlaBk	.50	6.3	6	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29⅛	24	SwFlB pf	2.18	6.9		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
16½	12½	Spartek	.30e	2.0	11	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
15⅞	10½	SpectryR			6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13½	6⅛	Spector	.20e	2.6	3	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
6¼	3⅝	Spectro			5	5	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
7⅝	2¾	SpedOP	.12r	2.8	17	48	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
6⅝	3	Spencer	.16	3.7	5	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
23¼	7	StaltrdL			9	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
26½	19½	StdAlin	1	4.5	6	1	22⅛	22¼	22¼	—⅛
12½	6	StdMetl			13	47	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
26	20	StProd	1.40	5.6	6	2	25	25	25	
13½	7⅝	Stange	.20	2.6	9	19	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
7¼	3¼	Stanwd			4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13⅝	9¼	StarSup	.80	6.4	4	2	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
7⅛	4	Steelmi	.24b	4.2		17	5¾	5½	5¾	+½
26⅞	16	StepnCh	.80	4.7	7	8	17	16⅞	17	
1⅛	⅜	SterlBcp wt				2	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
2⅛	⅞	SterlEl			7	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2¼	Stevknlt			11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.2	16	52	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	8.0	14	2	3	3	3	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	Summit			8	3	1⅛	1½	1½	
5½	3⅝	SunCityl	.25	7.1		1	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
17½	7	Sunair	.50r	3.0	11	136	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
22⅞	12½	Sundnc	.16b	.7	23	313	22⅝	22	22⅝	+½
8⅝	5⅝	SunshJr	.36	6.3	5	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅞	13	SupFdS	.40	2.6	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	Suplnd	.25	1.8	7	46	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+⅜
11⅞	6	SupSurg	.32	3.8	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
28⅛	20½	Supron	.30	1.1	17	44	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Susqueh			4	88	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		8	10	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅛	11-16	SutrMtg wt				20	1	1	1	+1-16
7⅜	3½	Synloy			33	4	5⅛	5	5	—¼
38⅞	22⅝	Syntex	.90	2.7	9	268	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	—⅜
33½	19⅞	SyscoCp	.56	1.9	8	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
23⅞	10⅝	SystEng			13	79	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—½
		— T—T—T —								
5⅛	1⅞	TFI			8	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅞	8⅞	TabPd	.20	1.6	7	5	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—¼
5⅞	4	Tallevin wt				10	4	4	4	
14⅛	7¼	Tannet	.28	3.4	4	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—¼
16⅞	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	9.8	11	4	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
3⅛	1¼	TechSym			12	14	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
9⅝	3¼	TechOp			7	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—⅛
4⅞	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.2	7	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
38	16⅝	TelonR			65	4	31½	31¼	31¼	—½
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm	.52	5.8	6	7	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
27½	15⅝	Telflex	.40	2.4	9	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
21⅞	10	Telsci	.60	3.6	13	90	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
6	1⅝	Tenna				24	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4½	⅜	Tenneco wt				289	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
9	3½	Tennoy	.41t	6.8	10	2	6	6	6	
30½	14½	Teradyn			8	20	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	—¼
10⅞	4⅝	TerraC	.40	5.9	52	36	7	6¾	6¾	—¼
15⅞	7¼	TetraT			22	23	12½	11¾	12½	+1
16⅝	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.4	9	100	12	11¾	11¾	—¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
1⅜	½	ThorCp				1	¾	¾	¾	
4	2⅝	Thorofar			7	10	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+½
4⅝	2⅞	ThreeD	.20	5.3	4	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
19⅝	13¼	Thrifim	.80	4.6	6	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
7	2⅝	Tidwell			4	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
50	39½	TolEd pf	4.25	11.		z300	40½	40	40	—¼
14¼	6⅝	ToppsG	.28	3.2	5	6	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—½
17½	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	4.6	8	5	u17⅝	17⅜	17½	
18¼	8⅞	TollPet	.20	1.1	16	251	18	17¼	17½	+⅛
10⅞	3	TolPet wt				36	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry			9	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7¼	2⅞	TransLux	.05e	1.0	7	52	5	4⅞	5	—⅛
9⅝	7¼	TransOil	.05e	.6	9	28	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Tredwy	.20	3.9	13	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
18⅛	7⅜	TriaCp	.15	1.0	9	6	15	14⅝	15	—⅛
21⅝	3 5-16	TubaM				113	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅜
35⅛	23⅝	TurnrC	1.80	6.5	8	2	27½	27½	27½	
6½	3⅜	TwinFr	.15	3.6	6	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— U—U—U —								
10⅝	7⅛	U&I			51	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
4½	2⅞	UIP	.24	6.2	6	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4	1⅝	UNA	.20	5.5	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅞	4⅝	URS	.43b	6.0	7	8	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax			7	10	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
7¼	6⅛	Unimax pf				1	7	7	7	
16	9⅛	UAirPd	.64	5.1	8	1	12½	12½	12½	
3⅝	1½	UnFoods			7	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2¼	UNaICp				9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
⅜	1-128	UNatCp wt				18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8½	5¼	UNICp pf				1	7	7	7	
6	5	UReaInv	.32e	6.1	15	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
17¼	9⅝	USFilt	.32	2.9	7	492	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
11	7⅝	UnRIIT	.81e	9.1	11	19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
¼	1-16	UnRIIT wt				5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅝	2⅛	USRdium				6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	6½	UnityB			24	3	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
6	3⅝	UnivCle	.05	.9	5	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
16½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.0	11	234	16⅝	15⅝	16	+⅜
16¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.6	4	2	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	7½	Valle's	.81t	10.	8	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
16¾	11⅛	Valmac	.80	5.2	6	5	15½	15½	15½	—⅛
9¼	5⅛	Valspar	.36	5.0	7	5	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅜
2¾	2	ValueL	.06e	2.3		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37⅝	16⅞	VermtA	.32b	1.9	6	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
10¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.6	7	48	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅜
8½	1¼	Vertiple			7	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
4	1½	Vesely			108	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
5	1⅞	Viatech			5	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
7⅜	1⅛	VintageE			4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.4	4	27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7	3⅛	VisualG	.16	3.4	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4	2⅛	Val Mer	.12e	4.0	9	9	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
18¼	10	Vaplex	.52	4.2	5	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+¼
5⅝	2¾	VulcCp	.15e	3.0	5	16	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.4	11	98	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
10¼	6⅝	Wackht	.40b	5.4	7	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
18½	10⅝	Wainoco			13	197	17⅝	16⅜	17	—⅜
27¾	20⅝	Walco	.80	3.6	6	9	22	22	22	
11⅞	5⅝	WallcS	.28	3.8	8	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
37¼	12¼	Wang	.06	.2	20	71	34	33⅜	33½	+⅛
34⅞	10⅝	Wang B	.16	.5	18	106	31⅛	30½	30½	—½
17¾	7	Wards Co	.20	1.7	4	15	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
23¼	4½	WarnC pf	.05	.4		9	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
3⅜	1⅝	WshHm			31	30	2½	2	2½	+⅛
26⅞	22½	WshPost s	.36	1.5	8	7	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+¼
7½	4½	Watsco	.30	5.5	7	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
12½	5⅝	WeldTuA	.07r	.8		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
8⅞	6⅛	WescoFn	.38	4.9	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Welburn	1a	3.0	6	35	33⅞	33⅞	33½	
19½	10½	WstFin	.48	2.7	3	70	17½	16½	17½	+1⅜
8⅝	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	7.8	6	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	3⅝	Whitehall			6	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
7-32	1-64	Whitakr wt				73	1-64	1-64	1-64	
8½	2	Wichita			10	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhaus	.50	4.0	6	7	12½	12½	12½	
4	2½	WilsnB	.30	11.		3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
16¼	9⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.8	18	8	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
53	45¼	WisP pf	4.50	9.7		z100	46½	46½	46½	+½
9⅝	4⅜	WkWear	.36	6.3	5	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
15⅞	8⅝	Wrathr	.10e	.7	37	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
1 7-16	¾	WrightH				5	1	1	1	
27	14⅝	Wynnln	.60	2.3	8	30	26⅝	26	26	—⅜
16	11	WymBn	.64	5.3	8	1	12	12	12	+⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	11⅛	ZeroCp	.44	3.0	8	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
17½	8¼	Zimmer	.36	3.6	3	5	10	10	10	+⅛

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10¼-10⅜	3 15/16-4 1/16	⅛-¼	12⅞-13⅛	7 5/16-7 9/16
2 M.	10½-10⅝	4-4⅛	⅛-¼	12¾-13	7⅞-8⅛
3 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	3/16-5/16	12¾-13	8-8¼
6 M.	10 15/16-11 1/16	4⅜-4½	½-⅝	12¾-13	8 11/16-8 15/16
1 Y.	10⅞-11	4⅝-4¾	13/16-15/16	12¾-13	9¼-9½

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.60
Albert Heijn	122.20
Algembank	358.00
Amrobank	76.60
A'Dam Rub	61.10
Fokker	24.70
Heineken	89.50
H.V.A.	45.10
Hoogovens	32.50
K.L.M.	106.50
Nat. Nedder	108.80
Pakhoed	47.00
Philips	23.30
Robeco	165.20
Rolinco	126.70
Rorento	123.10
Royal Dutch	131.90
Unilever	123.70
Van Ommer	168.50
VMF-Stork	40.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,830
Cockerill	512
Electrobel	6,900
GB-Inno-BM	2,510
Hoboken	3,030
Petrofina	3,948
Ph. Gevaert	1,364
Soc. Generale	2,215
Solvay	2,625
Un. Miniere	822

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	60.10
B.A.S.F.	137.50
Bayer	137.70
Commerzbank	207.00
Cont. Gummi	68.50
Daimler	305.50
Demag	162.50
Deutsche Bnk	282.30
Dresdner Bnk	224.50
Hoechst	134.50
Hoesch	48.10
Karlstadt	334.00
Kaufhof	248.50
K.H.D.	207.10
Lufthansa	97.50
Mannesman	162.90
Metallgesell.	273.50
Neckermann	171.00
RWE.new	168.50
Schering	246.00
Siemens	268.00
Thyssen	109.40
Varta	177.00
Veba	143.00
Volkswagen	237.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.53
Anglo-Am	0.48
Barclays Bnk	4.18
Beecham Gp	6.48
BICC	1.23
Boots	2.01
Bowater	1.96
BAT Ind.	3.23
BOC Int'l	0.73½
Brit. Pet.	10.50
Burmah	0.88
Cadbury Sc.	0.54
Chartered	1.50
Courtaulds	1.10
De Beer D	4.48
Decca Rec	4.35
Distillers	2.27
Dunlop	0.63
E Mus Ind	1.18
GEC	3.57
Free St Ged	22⅝
GKN	2.44
Glaxo Gp	5.36
Gold Fields	2.03
Gt Un St	3.36
Guinness	1.75
Hawker-Sidd	3.24
Hudson Bay	$15⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.90
Impa	0.93
Marks & Spen.	0.93
Metal Box	3.24
Nichols	0.81
Plessey	1.15
Rand Mines	0.42
Rank Org.	2.54
Royal Dutch	45⅝
R.T.Z.	2.90
Shell	6.51
Thorn (A)	3.76
Tube Invest.	3.58
Union Carb.	3.42
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	0.33½
West Deep	$10¼
West Drief	$29.00
West Hold	$25⅝
West Min	1.76
Woolworth	0.70
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	621.00
ERBA	1,360.00
ErcMarelli	790.00
Fiat	2,825.00
Finsider	189.00
Generali	40,495.00
IFI	2,320.00
Italgas	815.00
Italsider	447.00
LaRinas	62.75
Montedis	202.50
Olivetti	992.00
Pirelli	900.00
Snia Visco	1,850.00

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,425
Buehrle	2,555
B Boveri	1,805
Clb Gelgy	1,240
Cr Suisse	2,370
Fisher	690
HofRochN	7,725
Nestle	3,525
Sandoz	4,010
Ste B. Suisse	395
Sulzer	2,640
U.B. Suisse	3,325

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
March 6, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	984.50	986.00	986.50	987.50
3 months	1,003.00	1,004.00	1,005.00	1,005.50
Cathodes: spot	975.00	977.00	979.00	981.00
3 months	993.00	993.50	997.00	999.00
Tin: spot	7,270.00	7,290.00	7,330.00	7,340.00
3 months	7,160.00	7,165.00	7,200.00	7,205.00
Lead: spot	562.00	564.00	550.00	551.00
3 months	523.00	523.50	513.00	514.00
Zinc: spot	384.00	385.00	387.00	388.00
3 months	395.00	396.00	398.50	399.00
Silver: spot	362.00	362.30	364.00	364.50
3 months	371.20	371.50	373.20	373.50

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
March 6, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	108.85	107.00	108.05	108.10	107.60	107.65
Aug	113.25	111.90	112.30	112.40	111.90	111.95
Oct	116.90	114.75	115.45	115.60	115.15	115.20
Dec	119.75	118.75	118.65	118.70	118.25	118.40
Mar	124.50	123.50	123.25	123.45	123.10	123.25
May	N.T.	N.T.	125.75	126.15	125.75	126.20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	128.50	127.50	128.50	129.30
1,590 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,695	1,664	1,690	1,693	1,682	1,684.5
May	1,731.5	1,707	1,721	1,723	1,730	1,732
Jul	1,742	1,722	1,740	1,741	1,741	1,742
Sep	1,763	1,760	1,760	1,762	1,756	1,758
Dec	1,811.5	1,795	1,810	1,812	1,805	1,806
Mar	1,837	1,820	1,836.5	1,837	1,830	1,839
May	1,858	1,850	1,850	1,855	1,845	1,854
3,501 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,469	1,440	1,446	1,448	1,438	1,440
May	1,435	1,418	1,422	1,424	1,404	1,406
Jul	1,415	1,401	1,411	1,412	1,388	1,390
Sep	1,409	1,392	1,407	1,409	1,378	1,379
Nov	1,355	1,385	1,393	1,395	1,361	1,368
Jan	1,380	1,370	1,375	1,376	1,350	1,355
Mar	1,365	1,350	1,355	1,356	1,338	1,343
6,627 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
March 6, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	910	900	904	906	+ 6
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	920	926	+ 6
Aug	952	940	950	953	+ 10
Oct	990	985	985	992	+ 2
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	980	990	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,030	+ 8
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,056	1,070	— 2
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,095	+ 2
98 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,413	1,445	+ 3
May	1,445	1,415	1,435	1,440	+ 5
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,480	— 20
Sep	1,490	1,485	1,495	1,500	+ 10
Dec	1,500	1,500	1,510	1,530	+ 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,515	-	Unch.
89 lots					

European Gold Markets

March 6, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	239.30	239.75	+ 1.60
Zurich	238.50	239.875	+ 1.375
Paris (12.5 kilo)	241.19	N.A.	— 3.98

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—15

Am Stores	Freept Min	LeviStrauss
CI RltyInv	HelimBrw s	LeviStrauss wd
CaesarsWld	Houdaill Ind	SouthRoyl
ContOil pf	Houd 2.25pf	UnOil Cal
FedSignal s	Kroger Co	UnilFinl Col

NEW LOWS—16

Armada Cp	Marley	Over Shiphg
BankofVa	MetEd pfH	PSEG 7.80pf
CnPw 7.68pf	NIM 3.40pf	Rancoinc
FstWisc Cp	NSPw 4.56pf	StBr Paint
GoPac wd	OhPow pfB	UnivFds
JerCe 7.88pl		

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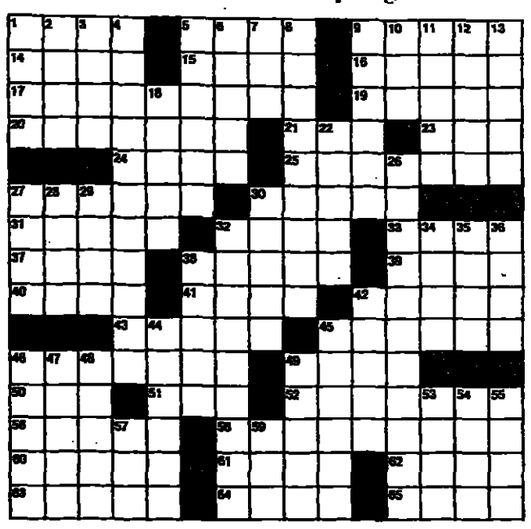

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30 Make sense
31 Ice-bucket gear
32 Lump of clay
33 Cordage plant
37 Word with hop or tree
38 Ostentatious
39 Melville novel
40 Capable of
41 Owner of "Leapin' Lena"
42 Upper class
43 Carouser's sounds
45 Network
46 Softer, as pillows
49 Up and —— (working)
50 Barnyard animal
51 Prefix with judge or trial
52 Gets ready to give a concert
56 Words on a shop sign
58 Denigrate
60 Actress Rainer
61 "—— a Villa . . .": Browning
62 Kazan
63 —— up (accelerate)
64 Norms
65 —— up (prepare to play pool)

DOWN

1 Hebrew month
2 Yawn
3 Mosquito's relative
4 Expelling, Oxford style
5 Wading bird
6 Unaccompanied
7 —— up (clinch)
8 Easily
9 —— Sese Seko of Zaire
10 Last queen before Sofia
11 Slackening
12 Actor Victor
13 Kitchen garment
18 Metes or parcels
22 "I Am Woman" singer
26 He pads parlor pieces
27 Words said to Brutus
28 Part of a bowknot
29 Med. school subj.
30 Eaglewood
32 Inspirited
34 Anagram for item, mite and time
35 Speck
36 Christina Rossetti's "Up-Hill," e.g.
38 Guide
42 Looking up and down
44 Obsessed, with "on"
45 Tricks on trapezes
46 Transactions
47 Confess,
48 ". . . for tomorrow ——"
49 Fighting, as *nations*
53 Hacienda room
54 Caucasic tongue
55 Promontory
57 —— up (exhaust)
59 W.W. II agency

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	31	88	Cloudy	MADRID	12	53	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Fair	MIAMI	23	74	Cloudy
ANKARA	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	12	53	Mist
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	34	Rain
BEIRUT	20	68	Overcast	MOSCOW	3	37	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Fair	MUNICH	4	39	Mist
BERLIN	3	37	Mist	NEW YORK	11	51	Rain
BRUSSELS	8	45	Fair	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	6	43	Mist	OSLO	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	6	43	Rain	PARIS	8	45	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Fair	PRAGUE	4	39	Mist
COPENHAGEN	−1	30	Fog	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	6	43	Mist
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Rain	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	18	64	Mist	TEL AVIV	26	78	Overcast
FRANKFURT	8	95	Mist	TOKYO	11	51	Fair
GENEVA	11	52	Mist	TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	32	Overcast	VIENNA	3	37	Fair
ISTANBUL	5	41	Rain	WARSAW	−2	28	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	WASHINGTON	12	53	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Rain	ZURICH	6	43	Mist
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Sunny				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GAT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 6, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (s) Baerbond	SF 719.50
— (s) Conbar	SF 668.00
— (s) Grobar	SF 562.00
— (s) Stockbar	SF 695.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (s) CSF Fund	SF 16.01
— (s) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.81
— (s) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.87

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.30
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 8.96 *
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.92*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fun	$ 17.72
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.91
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 26.87

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 304.50
— (d) Canasec	SF 410.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 94.25
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 71.75
— (d) Ussec	SF 372.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 20.08
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.10

FIDELITY PO Box 678, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 24.00
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr.	$ 21.40
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 52.79
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 14.09
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.60
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 8.89
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 15.85

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 51.24
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.02
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.35
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.89

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$82.76
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.05

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438, GENEVA 11

—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 236.50*
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 101.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.82

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sel. R Est	SF 1.321.00
— (r) Securiswiss	SF 980.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) America-Valor	SF 313.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF 49.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 388.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 243.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 69.45

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 19.75
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 65.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 117.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 102.25
— (d) Globinvest	SF 53.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 71.25
— (d) Romefac-Invest	SF 293.50
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh	SF 134.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt

— (d) Atlantictonds	DM 31.40
— (d) Eurasiafonds	DM 25.20
— (d) Unifonds	DM 17.40
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.30
— (d) Unispecial I	DM 60.80

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.88
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,051.95
(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.16
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.48
(w) Bandselekt - Issue Pr.	SF 124.45
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.52
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 12.65
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,372.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 184.06
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.85
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 982.94
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$ 7.762
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.42
(w) D.G.C.	$ 45.10
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$ 15.76
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.79
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,120.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 4,121.20
(w) First Interntl Fund	$ 195.78
(w) Forsales Issue Pr.	SF 1,470.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 55.76
(d) Fonditalia	$ 12.01
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.55
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.29
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.38
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 267.62
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 30.25
(d) Icofund	$ 11.16
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 106.87
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 109.42
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.23
(w) Intermarkal Fund	$ 152.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.61
(d) Investa DWS	DM 36.40
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 52.77
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 9.77
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.50
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$63.34
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 43.14
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,503.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 11.89
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 36.15
(i) Leverage Con. Hold	$ 46.26
(w) Lusofund	$ 26.00
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.06
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.71
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.51
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.03
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.12
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 63.84
(d) Putnam Interntl Fund	$ 279.39
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,908.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 870.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.43
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.34
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 67.70
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$ 14.84
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.60
(w) Soros Fund	$ 601.17
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.58
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 47.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 65.31
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 35.87
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.08
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 103.80
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.58
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.76
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 447.98
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.04
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 68.04
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 5,437.94

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available. BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked, b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit 5'5 — Stock Split, ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated. e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HIRMT

YONOL

AYGITE

INGALC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GROOM OPERA RADISH MYOPIC
Answer: It's certainly the reverse of marriage! — "EGAIRRAM"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A STREAK OF LUCK

By Robert Conot. Seaview Books. Illustrated. 565 pp. $15.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

AS A BOY in the Middle West, Thomas Alva Edison was a poor student and a troublemaker. As a young man wandering around the country from telegraph office to telegraph office, he was an unpopular practical joker with a tendency to cause explosions during unauthorized experiments. As an adult in New Jersey, he lived on pie and coffee, slept in a closet with his clothes on, neglected both of his wives, seldom paid his bills, exploited his employees, and, because he had so many different contracts with so many conflicting interests — from the Vanderbilts to Jay Gould — was constantly in litigation.

We think of him, of course, as the inventor of the phonograph, the electric light bulb, the mimeograph machine and the microphone, not to mention motion pictures and important components of the telephone — an American original, a 19th-century autodidact, like Mark Twain. Indeed, he was as mad for money and as foolish in business matters as Twain. He was also, generally speaking, a louse.

Snow-Pressing Machine

It is almost as interesting to contemplate his failures as his successes. He wanted to invent, but did not, a method of making sawdust soluble to form a cheap substitute for ebony, hard rubber or celluloid; a pocket lamp; a cigar lighter; a postage-stamp defacer; artificial silk, artificial ivory and artificial mother-of-pearl; a snow-pressing machine for cleaning the streets; an electric piano; and cheap India ink. He lost millions of dollars on a scheme to separate low-grade ores magnetically. He used up a lot of his friend Henry Ford's money without producing a battery for an electric car. He was not at all impressed with the possibilities of radio, although the vacuum tube was within his grasp.

He was a showman in a century that enjoyed shows. His inventions seemed to move directly from the workshop into the pages of the newspapers. He was uncomfortable in the presence of other first-rate minds, perhaps because of egomania and perhaps because he was so hard of hearing, and yet he established in Menlo Park, N.J., what was in effect a model of the modern industrial research laboratory.

That's ironic, too. In our century, the research lab took over, making individual geniuses and showmen like Edison almost obsolete. Our inventors are nameless now, tinkering with reality in the bowels of the great corporations or behind the closed doors of the universities or inside the secret compounds of the Department of Defense. Edwin Land of Polaroid is perhaps the only inventor of the present day that most Americans could name, and Land, by all accounts, is the opposite of Edison as an employer, a social thinker and a family man.

Robert Conot, who has written an account of the Watts riots and a history of Detroit, is in no way trying to cut Edison down to size. He is simply fascinated by the man and what he wrought. The century itself absorbs him, with its peculiar combination of avarice and creative energy. Conot is just as good reporting on the rivalries among the railroads and corruption in the Patent Office as he is on developments in the laboratory. There is gee-whiz science in "A Streak of Luck." There is, instead, a patient step-by-stepping from the problem to the solution, with sidelong glances at the casual ties along the way. There is no psychologizing, merely the details, and a kind of wonder.

Commercial Effects

The wonder is that the life-style we live is unimaginable without Edison. The commercial facts alone are staggering. As Conot points out, "Motion pictures are a $2[illegible] billion industry in the United States; phonograph and recording [illegible] billion. The electric industry generates nearly 2 trillion kilowatts of power and grosses almost $1[illegible] billion a year. Sales of household appliances, washers and air conditioners, stoves and refrigerators, radio and television sets accounted for more than $15 billion annually. General Electric has assets of $[illegible] billion and sales of $13 billion. The A.B. Dick Co., which began by marketing the mimeograph, grossed $281 million in 1975."

And night itself has been abolished, perhaps because that is when Edison liked to work.

In his memoir "My Friend Mr. Edison," Henry Ford recalls: "One day while Mr. Edison and I were calling on Luther Burbank in California, he asked us to register in his guest book. The book had a column for signature, another for occupation and a final one entitled 'interested in.' Mr. Edison signed with a few quick but unheard motions . . . in the final column he wrote without an instant's hesitation 'everything.' " Except, it seems, in the evidence of this excellent book, people.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from nine of the 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	CHESAPEAKE, by James A. Michener	2	2
2	WAR AND REMEMBRANCE, by Herman Wouk	3	3
3	OVERLOAD, by Arthur Hailey	1	[illegible]
4	THE STORIES OF JOHN CHEEVER, by John Cheever	5	[illegible]
5	DRESS GRAY, by Lucian Truscott IV	12	[illegible]
6	HANTA YO, by Ruth Beebe Hill	—	[illegible]
7	EVERGREEN, by Belva Plain	13	[illegible]
8	SECOND GENERATION, by Howard Fast	6	[illegible]
9	THE SIXTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders	7	[illegible]
10	THE COUP, by John Updike	4	[illegible]
11	THE FAR PAVILIONS, by M.M. Kaye	9	[illegible]
12	FOOLS DIE, Mario Puzo	8	[illegible]
13	PROTEUS, by Morris West	11	[illegible]
14	ILLUSIONS, by Richard Bach	15	1
15	BRIGHT FLOWS THE RIVER, by Taylor Caldwell	10	[illegible]

NONFICTION

1	LAUREN BACALL BY MYSELF, by Lauren Bacall	1	[illegible]
2	THE COMPLETE SCARSDALE MEDICAL DIET, by Herman Tarnower, M.D. and Sam Sinclair Baker	4	[illegible]
3	MOMMIE DEAREST, by Christina Crawford	2	1
4	A DISTANT MIRROR, by Barbara Tuchman	3	2
5	AMERICAN CEASAR, by William Manchester	5	2
6	LINDA GOODMAN'S *LOVE SIGNS*, by Linda Goodman	6	[illegible]
7	IN SEARCH OF HISTORY, by Theodore White	7	3
8	NURSE, by Peggy Anderson	12	[illegible]
9	THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RUNNING, by James F. Fixx	10	6
10	IF LIFE IS A BOWL OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PITS?, by Erma Bombeck	8	4
11	GNOMES, text by Wil Huygen, illustrated by Rien Poortvliet	11	5
12	HOW TO PROSPER DURING THE COMING BAD YEARS, by Howard Ruff	—	[illegible]
13	WANDERINGS, by Chaim Potok	—	[illegible]
14	TUTANKHAMUN, by Thomas Hoving	14	[illegible]
15	FAERIES, described and illustrated by Brian Froud and Alan Lee	13	[illegible]

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	L	A	N		C	A	L	M	S		D	E	A	F
R	A	M	I		A	D	E	E	P		U	R	G	E
O	L	I	N		P	O	N	C	E		P	I	E	D
		O	N	E	F	O	R	T	H	E	R	O	A	D
		P	I	N	E		A	D	E	N				
A	L	L	I	N		D	A	N	G	R	A	T	H	E	R
B	I	O	N	I	C		L	I	E	A		I	D	A
A	B	C	S		E	R	I	C	A		U	N	I	T
N	Y	A		F	R	O	G		D	I	N	G	L	E
G	A	L	L	I	V	A	N	T		A	M	E	E	R
		A	C	A	D		H	O	S	E				
	T	W	O	O	N	T	H	E	A	I	S	L	E	
B	A	H	T		T	E	A	M	S		H	Y	D	E
A	X	I	S		E	S	T	E	E		E	R	A	S
R	I	P	E		S	T	E	T	S		D	A	M	P

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South landed in four hearts after East had opened the bidding with three diamonds. The opening lead was the diamond ten, and South had to decide whether to win with the ace. As it happens, a duck would have made matters easy, but it was highly likely that East held seven diamonds, in which case he could win and give his partner a ruff.

So South called for dummy's diamond ace and thought matters over. A trump lead was likely to succeed, but ran the risk of defeat if West held all three missing trumps and a second diamond. This turned out to be the position, and it is easy to see what would have happened after a trump lead at the second trick. West would have won, the defense would have persevered with diamonds, and the heart ten would have furnished the setting trick.

South spotted the way to guard against this contingency. He immediately cashed two high spades, willing to accept the very slight possibility that East held a singleton spade. The third spade was ruffed in the closed hand, and a trump was led toward the dummy.

East won with the king, but had to do so in quite a different position: South still had the queen of jack. So when diamonds were continued, South was able to ruff a third round in his hand with the queen. It did not matter whether West overruffed or not.

He chose to discard, and a trump lead toward dummy's jack served to neutralize the ten and assure the contract.

NORTH
♠AK75
♡J964
◇AQ6
♣AK

WEST
♠Q932
♡AK10
◇103
♣J854

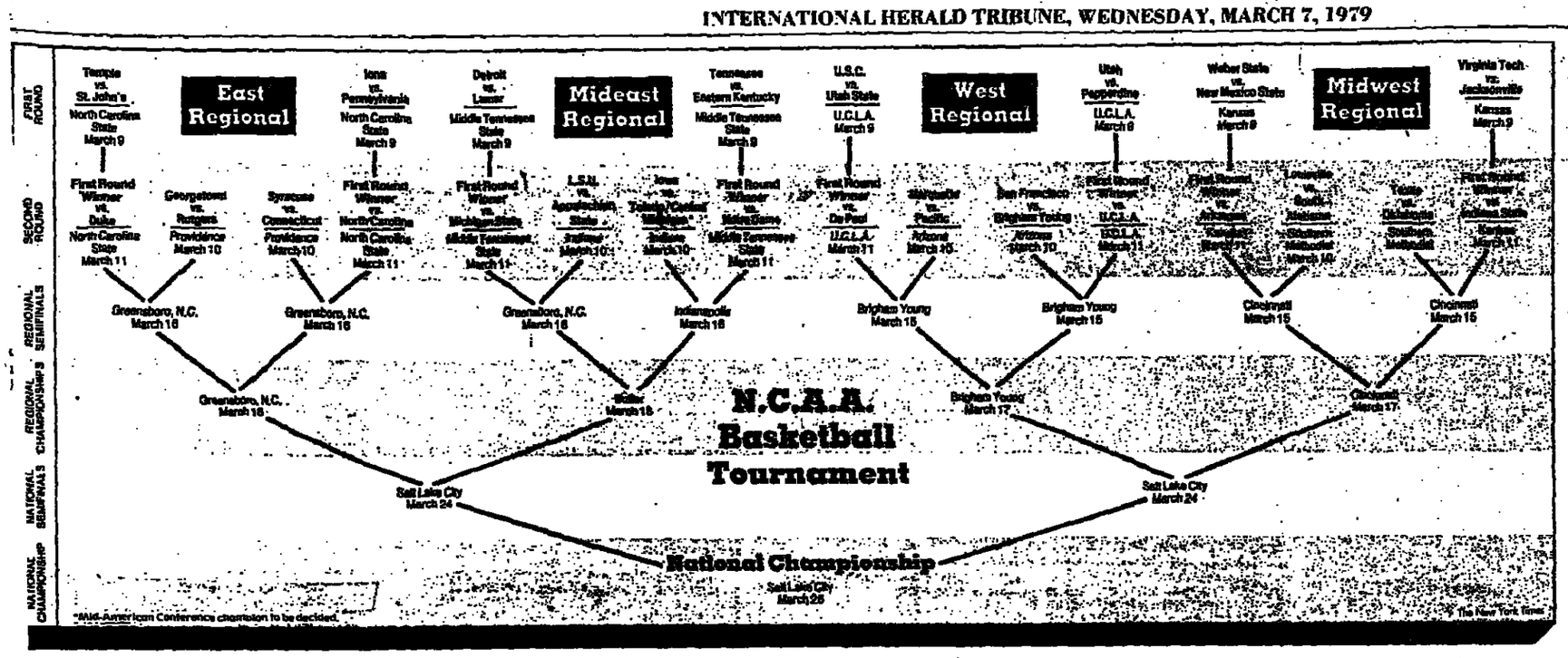
EAST(D)
♠1064
♡—
◇KJ9854
♣Q1073

SOUTH
♠J8
♡Q87532
◇72
♣962

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3◇	Pass	Pass	3NT
Pass	4♡	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond ten.



The Soccer Scene

Carrying the War Back to Europe

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, March 6 (IHT) — The Scots Guards are on the march across Germany . . . destination Cologne.

Armed to the teeth with probably the most vociferous battle cry heard within earshot of those famous twin gothic spires (and doubtless a drum or two of warming spirit), these soldiers will settle for nothing short of total disarmament of Germany's front-line force.

And, knowing the excesses of Scottish soccer supporters, even where the uniform is but tartan scarves, the British Army on the Rhine will presumably mobilize military police to keep the peace at the Mungersdorfer stadium, where FC Koln and Glasgow Rangers exchange the first shots of the European Cup quarter-finals.

Rangers, though no longer managed by Jock Wallace, who once led his Highland platoon into the Malayan jungle, are nevertheless a team of grit, discipline and passion. Never more so than this season, in which the team has already eliminated the might of Juventus and PSV Eindhoven, champions of Italy and the Netherlands.

Training in Dispute

And now Germany? Cologne has already aroused Rangers' stubborn aggressiveness by haggling over the courtesy right to train at the stadium; and then only reluctantly providing training balls.

Not that Rangers have too many players keen to practice, because of eleventh-hour treatment to five men. Definitely out is Derek Johnstone, whose aerial power was the major threat. The others may be patched up for action, though Derek Parlane will be in mean mood. Rangers daren't risk a dentist's injection in case of a dope test, so Parlane will have to bite on his toothache. Well, it was after all a Scotsman, a former Ranger indeed, whose drug-taking at the World Cup accelerated European tests.

Cologne, meanwhile, wintered indifferently in the Bundesliga, worried by persistent injury to its rhythm master, Heinz Flohe, and a "loss of appetite" for goalscoring by Dieter Muller. Yet its team is crammed with internationals, augmented by the Belgian Roger van Gool and the Japanese winger Yasujinko Okudera.

Tomorrow, the main European charge commences. The 24 surviving participants represent a significant imbalance in power — five West German clubs, five British, seven East Europeans . . . and no one from the Netherlands (World Cup runners-up), or France or Spain. Yet the Swiss and the Swedes hang in there.

Grasshoppers of Zurich, conquerers of Real Madrid, are now head-hunting in England. Zurich is not overkeen on the physical English game as personified by Nottingham Forest, but the English champions are struggling to score goals (only 13 in 11 league games) and their £1-million acquisition, Trevor Francis, is ineligible.

Psychology may be vital. The Grasshoppers' strikers, Claudio Sulser and Raimondo Ponte, will be trying to pinch at least one goal. Sulser from the opportunism that scored all three goals against Madrid and nine so far in four European games, and Ponte from freekicks.

The two other European Cup games are likely to be defensively tight. Wisla Krakow, the Polish champions, attempts to become the first to put a goal past Malmo of Sweden, whose gigantically brave goalkeeper, Jan Moeller, frustrated Monaco and Dinamo of Kiev to earlier submission. The Swedes, ever underestimated, would have fared even better had they prevented Thomas Sjoberg, their persevering World Cup center-forward, from defecting to Arabia.

Austria Wien, who'd like us to call them F.K. Austria-Memphis (if we agreed to gratuitous cigarette peddling), can be rough and tough in Vienna; but will not scare wily, experienced Dynamo Dresden easily.

Magdeburg, the other East German torch carrier, has an equally strong hurdle in Banik Ostrava. Banik is one of two Czechoslovakian teams still in Europe, and anyone who has seen the Czechs will respect their sophistication, if not their vulnerability in away games.

Inter Milan, last of the Italians, must make home advantage count or Beveren of Belgium will skin them in the return, and it's hard to see Servette of Switzerland mustering sufficient defense in Germany against Fortuna Dusseldorf.

However, the Cup Winners' match of the round is Ipswich versus Barcelona. A year ago Johan Cruyff inspired Barcelona to a 4-0 second-leg victory to overturn Ipswich's three-goal advantage. Barcelona no longer has Cruyff, only Hans Krankl, the most reliable goalscorer in the world, and Johan Neeskens, possibly the most competitive midfield general.

Ipswich's central defenders, Kevin Beattie and Allan Hunter, are unfit, and the job of blunting Krankl (who already has 23 goals) will probably go to the 6-foot-3-inch Terry Butcher, born in Singapore.

The UEFA Cup, third in importance but by no means least in spectacle, provides four uplifting contests, of which Manchester City versus Borussia Monchengladbach is marginally best.

No Question There

Borussia, without question the best team in Europe, comes with youth rebuilt around Allan Simonsen, swift as a March hare and still as his hat-trick in Poland in the last round proved, deadly.

West Bromwich Albion, another that attacks on foreign soil, is going through a crisis of success, traveling to Red Star Belgrade for its sixth important game in 14 days. Injuries put Albion down to what its manager calls "the bare bones" in Belgrade, but the scoring power of strikers Laurie Cunningham and Cyrille Regis, and of sharp veteran Tony Brown and Ally Brown, make hefty bones.

East-West encounters supply the remaining battles: Dukla Prague, which lost a timid 4-1 in Stuttgart in the last round only to recover to 4-0 in Prague, again travels to Germany, to Hertha Berlin. Erich Beer, Germany's determined attacker, may find a hole left by rugged Czech tackler Ludek Macela, suspended after previous ferocities.

The final battleground is Hungary, where Honved will try to overrun the resistance of an MSV Duisburg side that leans on such experienced internationals as Bernhard Dietz and Ronnie Worm.

Remembering that for every home team trying to win there are opponents trying principally to minimize the damage, we can say that, after the long inactive winter, hostilities are resumed in Europe.

Orioles Rebuild a Powerhouse The Old Way: In the Minors

By Thomas Boswell

AMI, March 6 (WP) — For ast two springs, the Baltimore es have not even tried to hide fear. Every time the team ed up, another player was ng — gone the free-agent

e franchise that had won more s than any other in baseball 1960 faced strong prospects ecoming a loser on the dia- l and a disaster at the gate. w, at last, the Orioles believe their economy-size operation survived its dollar crisis. Not that, but Hank Peters, the Ori- general manager, and Earl er, the manager, look like two ies that just found a way to te cat.

Up From the Farms

's almost hard to believe how e've come from two years ago s time," Peters said last week. have more quality pitchers we know what to do with. Our regulars are basically young. now we've got good players ng up from the minors once

/e can't find room for them all ay. It's nice to have that kind oblem again."

ien the Orioles moved up nine es in 1977 Peters said. "These are all we've got. We sink or with them."

ie Orioles swam, winning 97 90 games the last two years, developing a new core of tal- Eddie Murray, Mike Flanagan, tis Martinez, Scott McGregor, Dauer and Doug DeCinces. Ve survived a crisis in the his- of this club without ever fall- rom contention," Weaver said. e it, we were depleted. We got h' for Reggie Jackson, Bobby h, Wayne Garland and Ross nsley.

Who Needed Them?

ddie Murray was nothin' but a e of lightning for this club. and left, but we had to make for Flanagan, anyway. Now looks awful good. Then Rudy [traded] and Grimsley went he window, but McGregor and tinez stepped in and maybe, in ong run, we're better off that

eaver has a simple theme: Orioles have been both smart lucky."

r the moment, the Birds don't ict that they are going to outdo world champion New York Yankees or the other American League East powers.

But instead of scraping for self-respect, the Orioles are beginning to wonder if they might not be a club waiting in the ambush, a team that can't wait for the future.

Rabbit for a Reason

"Man, people sure overlook us," said coach Rabbit Miller. "We could lead the league until Sept. 1 and nobody would notice. Seems like we're the only ones who believe in us."

"I love our pitching," said Weaver, who could normally go a full season without saying that particular four-letter word. "And pitching is 90 percent of the game.

"This might be. . .no, it probably will be, the best staff I've ever had.

"You can't expect nothin' and you can't predict nothin' in this game. You go nuts if you try. But you can look at talent and past performance and say, 'It's all there, ready to break out.'

"The mark of a good team is that you don't have to hope that everybody has a peak year, just a few guys. That's the way I feel now."

The man most relieved by this is Peters, the tight-fisted general manager many called bull-headed. His decision to build through the minors may prove sound for low-budget Baltimore.

A whole new crop of Orioles has already arrived — seven of them.

The three biggest are tall righthanders: Sammy Stewart (struck out seven straight in September debut), Dave Ford (0.00 ERA in 15 September innings) and 6-foot-7-inch reliever Tim Stoddard (led Puerto Rican winter league with 1.86 ERA), a starter on North Carolina State's 1974 national-championship basketball team.

"I've got big-league pitchers I'm gonna send down to Rochester 'cause there's no room," said Weaver.

"Our big decisions of the next couple of years are not going to be finding pitchers who can win in the majors, but picking the best of what we already have and perhaps trading the rest for hitters."

The Orioles drool at their options. Getting free-agent Steve Stone (12-12 in 1978) from the White Sox gives the team a credible fifth starter — a role filled badly by Nelson Briles last season.

Big Bucks in Big B

"We love Stone's ability," Weaver said. "Otherwise, we wouldn't have spent that kind of money for him" — $1 million for four years.

So, with seven potential starting pitchers — five of them aged 27 or younger — Weaver can say, "I'd hate to trade Jimmy Palmer, but it's definitely thinkable. . ."

Suddenly, the Orioles also have four decent prospects as regulars. Infielder Chick Krenchicki's minor league stats make him look like a Bobby Grich clone. Could he, not erratic Kiko Garcia, be the shortstop heir?

First baseman Spider Chism and outfielders Mark Corey and Gary Roenicke all hit more than .300 at Rochester last year. Thanks to their development, the disastrous experiment with Andres Mora and Carlos Lopez has mercifully been put on the back-burner. "The best news of the spring is that Earl never has to mention either of them," one Oriole source said.

Strong on the Mound

Basically, Baltimore has perhaps the best long-range starting pitching in baseball. Its bullpen — with Don Stanhouse, plus Stoddard — is at least good.

Other emerging Oriole strengths, however, are almost unknown. What team was third in the majors in homers? Baltimore: with a lineup of Ken Singleton, Muarry (second in the American League in total bases), DeCinces (third in the league in slugging) and Lee May that few teams can surpass.

Baltimore's infield defense is even more respected, because of some statistics that are hard to believe.

Third baseman DeCinces made one error in his last 72 games, first baseman Murray one in his last 140. Second baseman Dauer set an all-time record of 86 straight errorless games, finally erring on closing day. Shortstop Mark Belanger had one error in a 67-game stretch.

And Behind the Plate

If the infielders' range is suspect, their hands are obviously superb. For garnish, catcher Rick Dempsey was second best in the league at throwing out stealers.

Balanced against this is one of the worst outfield defenses in history. Pat Kelly, Mora, Lopez and sometimes Singleton are triple threats to themselves, others and the ball. Center fielder Larry Harlow lives in fear.

"We gotta work. . .on our outfield defense down here," said Weaver, who has assigned Frank Robinson as special "communications director" for the outfielders.

At least the return of injured Al Bumbry (.317 in 1977) offers some solace. But even Bumbry, a decent left fielder, is over his head in center.

"Trade me to the [California] Angels for an outfielder, then they can win their division and so can we," said Palmer, agitating as usual. "Otherwise, neither of us will."

But the Angels don't have any spare outfielders.

"Then trade me, anyway," Palmer said with a grin. "Since when does this club get what it needs in a trade?

"Just joking," added Palmer, always careful to protect his flank when he speaks the truth. The Orioles dangled for an outfielder all winter and never got a nibble.

Just a Glove Away

"Actually," said Palmer, "we could win the division now with just a defensive center fielder, even if he hit nothing.

"It's when you have three 'average' outfielders together, like we do, that you can really get hurt," he said, treading gently. "If you have a great center fielder and two awful guys on either side, it's not nearly as bad because you can tell the man in the middle to handle everything.

"We're going to win a lotta games. . .we can win 95 with what we have now. But everybody knows that in our division that won't be enough. It'll take 100. Can you win 100 with an obvious weakness?"

Earl Weaver

LSU Suspends Star for Talks With Pro Agent

BATON ROUGE, La., March 6 (UPI) — Dale Brown, Louisiana State's coach, suspended DeWayne Scales, an All-Southeastern Conference forward, yesterday because of Scales' contact with a pro basketball agent.

Scales, a sophomore from Dallas, led LSU to its first Southeastern Conference championship in 25 years with an average of 19.4 points a game. He was second in rebounds with a 9.1 average. LSU will be playing in the NCAA tournament.

Brown said Scales still is a member of the LSU "basketball family" and will return for the the 1979-80 season.

Scales had talks with an agent who reportedly promised to get him a $1-million pro contract. A newspaper report said the agent advised Scales to disregard the team plan during the SEC post-season tournament and to try for outside shots to impress pro scouts.

Kentucky defeated LSU, 80-67, in the semifinals of the tournament as Scales made 7 of 19 shots from the field and scored 14 points, 5.4 points below his season average.

Russia Advises NHL To Halt Brawling

MOSCOW, March 6 (UPI) — The Soviet Union sent the National Hockey League a message today on how to improve its play — clean up the game and eliminate brawling.

In a dispatch from Ottawa, the official press agency Tass quoted Serge Savard, a star Montreal defenseman, as saying that the NHL's loss of the Challenge Cup series, 2 games to 1, to the Soviet Union last month might help bring forward more genuine sportsmen and fewer "cutthroats" on the ice.

Tass commented: "The resumed games of the Canadian professionals do not reveal, however, any desire on the part of the NHL leadership to cut short hooligan fighting on the ice.

"To revive the former glory of Canadian hockey, many sporting specialists propose that first an end must be put to the disgraceful fighting on the ice which often leads to serious injuries.

In a Nutshell

"But the greedy owners of professional hockey clubs, who know little about the sport, encourage the fighting which attracts North American crowds, who are spoiled by demonstrations of violence."

The Soviet agency quoted John Ziegler, the NHL president, as acknowledging at a press conference that the league's main problem is declining income.

"The owners show by all their actions that they care only for money," said Tass.

It charged that violence is spreading from the adult game to the junior leagues.

"But how can one protect the boys from injuries when over 67 percent of NHL hockey players have had one or more teeth knocked out in disgraceful fighting on the ice?" it asked.

Basketball Polls

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP) — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1.Indiana St. (55)	29- 0	1,150
2.UCLA (3)	23- 4	1,077
3.North Carolina	23- 5	1,034
4.Michigan St.	21- 6	923
5.Notre Dame	22- 5	850
6.Duke	22- 7	816
7.Arkansas	23- 4	797
8.DePaul	22- 4	678
9.Louisiana St.	22- 5	617
10.Syracuse	25- 3	610
11.Georgetown	24- 4	556
12.Marquette	21- 6	431
13.Temple	25- 3	412
14.Iowa	20- 7	409
15.Texas	21- 7	361
16.Purdue	23- 7	255
17.Detroit	22- 5	241
18.Louisville	23- 7	221
19.San Francisco	21- 6	164
20.Tennessee	20-11	70

NEW YORK, March 6 (UPI) — The United Press International Board of Coaches' final top 20 college basketball ratings, with first-place votes and records through March 4 in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Indiana St. (35) (29-0)	566
2. UCLA (3) (23-4)	510
3. North Carolina (23-5)	500
4. Michigan St. (21-6)	364
5 Notre Dame (22-5)	331
6. Arkansas (23-4)	318
7. Duke (22-7)	303
8. DePaul (22-4)	228
9. Louisiana St. (22-5)	207
10. Syracuse (25-3)	201
11. Iowa (20-7)	171
12. Georgetown (24-4)	149
13. Marquette (21-6)	128
14. Purdue (23-7)	98
15. Texas (21-7)	87
16. Temple (25-3)	83
17. San Francisco (21-6)	55
18. Tennessee (20-11)	46
19. Louisville (23-7)	45
20. Detroit (22-5)	41

College Basketball

Midwest

Loyola 101, DePaul 99

West

Washington St. 84, Arizona St. 79

Vachon Waived By Red Wings

DETROIT, March 6 (UPI) — Goalie Rogie Vachon, whose performance has been a disappointment for the Detroit Red Wings, has been placed on waivers by the National Hockey League club, it was reported today.

Ted Lindsay, the Red Wings' general manager, said he had been considering placing Vachon on waivers for some time, according to the Detroit News, but did not blame the goalie for Detroit's disastrous performance this season. A year after the team made the Stanley Cup playoffs, it is in the cellar of its division with a 15-34-14 won-lost-tied record.

"Rogie is a protected player, so you cannot put him on waivers with right of recall," Lindsay said. "If somebody claims him, he is gone."

Vachon was signed for $1.8 million last summer after the Red Wings turned in the highest bid when Vachon became a free agent after more than six seasons for the Los Angeles Kings.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	40	12	10	90	280	165
NY Rangers	34	21	8	76	259	216
Atlanta	35	23	6	76	256	217
Philadelphia	28	28	14	70	269	192
Smythe Division						
Chicago	34	27	12	80	194	222
Vancouver	19	35	10	48	185	242
St. Louis	16	40	8	40	197	280
Colorado	13	44	8	34	174	288
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Montreal	43	12	9	95	273	163
Los Angeles	26	27	9	65	229	226
Pittsburgh	27	26	9	63	230	228
Washington	23	34	11	57	225	276
Detroit	15	34	14	44	206	242
Adams Division						
Boston	36	17	11	83	255	200
Buffalo	25	24	13	63	201	204
Toronto	26	27	11	63	206	202
Minnesota	23	29	11	57	209	216

Monday's Result

Montreal 7, Washington 2

NHL Leaders

	GP	G	Pts
Lafleur, Mon.	63	46	58
Trottier, NYI	58	29	60
Dionne, L.A.	64	46	51
Bossy, NYI	62	51	44
MacMillan, Atl.	63	33	59
Federko, Stl.	64	28	60
Chouinard, Atl.	64	36	47
Gillis, NYI	62	31	50
Potvin, NYI	55	23	53
Middleton, Bos.	61	31	44

WHA Leaders

	GP	G	Pts
Clouther, Que.	58	55	41
Fitzpatrick, Edm.	61	32	62
Mark Howe, NE	59	36	52
Nilsson, Wpg.	60	29	58
Tardif, Que.	54	36	41
Lutovich, Wpg.	62	50	24
Lacroix, NE	60	29	45
Gretzky, Edm.	57	31	41
Bernier, Que.	58	31	39
Sullivan, Wpg.	62	36	27
Ryskowski, Wpg.	57	13	50

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Observer

Ignorance Is Bliss

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Americans will admit proudly to certain incompetences and even joke about them. They would rather fight than admit to others.

Socially, it is perfectly acceptable to confess oneself an ignoramus in science and mathematics and even to boast about it. Many people are proud of being unable to balance their own checkbooks and use this evidence of mental deficiency as conversational small chaff to prove that they are no brighter than anyone else.

Baker

Being no brighter than anyone else is a social asset among Americans, but only if you are unbright about the right things. It would not do, for example, to boast about being a dumb driver. Americans are contemptuous of dumb drivers. They believe that driving, if not what life is all about, is at least a test of fitness for American citizenship.

You may boast all you please about your ignorance of nuclear physics and bask in the approval of good fellowhood, but driving is serious. It is a rare American who does not consider himself exceedingly competent behind the wheel, regardless of the fact that everyone knows him to be a menace.

To accuse an American of being unfit to drive is to invite a punch in the nose. In fact, the general level of competence at driving is probably not much higher than the level of competence at science and mathematics, but social form dictates that one weakness may be proudly confessed while the other must be belligerently denied.

* * *

Education, politics and government fall into the same category as driving. Almost all Americans are experts in these three fields. It is a *marvel that with an entire population* versed in the subtleties of education, politics and government, the nation's educational, political and governmental systems should be *in such* seedy condition.

The obvious explanation — that most Americans usually don't know what they're talking about on these subjects — would be indiscreet unless the explainer had a masochist's lust for abuse. People who happily admit they are too dense to cope with Boyle's Law of Gases become incensed at the suggestion that they are incompetent to tell the president how the economy should be reorganized.

There is no pattern to the subjects of which Americans are willing to admit ignorance. Most Americans find it socially acceptable, for example, to admit that they don't read poetry and don't speak a foreign language. Either is much easier than mastering education, politics and government, but the American is quite matter-of-fact in confessing to these minor delinquencies while insisting on his expertise in the truly difficult subjects.

* * *

A more curious case is the American approach to painting. Thus, it is acceptable to announce, "I don't understand painting," but only if this is followed at once by a qualification — "but I know what I like."

There are some things that cannot be admitted, even though no deficiency is involved. Thus, no American can bring himself to admit, even to himself, that he has no sense of humor. A sense of humor is like brown eyes. Some people have it, some don't.

Nor is there any moral virtue in possessing a sense of humor. Many admirable people are utterly humorless and vile people have admirable senses of humor. Americans, nevertheless, live with the conviction that not to have one is a defect far more shameful than ignorance of mathematics.

In the same way, most Americans who lead conventional monogamous sex lives would no sooner confess to it than they would admit to inadequate driving skill. Americans aren't supposed to do things like that nowadays, and those who do it anyhow prefer to keep it a secret.

Finally, of course, almost nobody will admit to being middle class. This is probably because being middle class is to be proud of your driving, ashamed of your monogamy, worried about your sense of humor, unable to cope with Einstein and tickled pink about having a mess in your checkbook, pleasant though it be to have a checkbook to have anything in.

Warren Robbins

How a Parking Problem Turned Into a Museum Of African Art

By Sarah Booth Conroy

WASHINGTON (WP) — The way Warren Robbins tells it, the Smithsonian Institution has a new museum because the State Department took away his parking place.

Robbins got mad, quit the the U.S. Information Agency and went on to found the Museum of African Art. When he started it in 1964, Robbins had never been to Africa, never worked in a museum, never been in the arts or politics, nor raised money.

In 14 years, he has acquired for the museum art and real estate valued at $10 million. About three years ago, he began to worry that after he was gone, no one else would spend 24 hours a day fund-raising for his museum. So he talked the Smithsonian and Congress into taking it on.

In 9 Townhouses

The museum is stuffed into nine small townhouses three blocks from the Capitol. There are about 100,000 visitors a year, three-fourths of them black.

Inside, green tropical plants recall the rain forests of Africa. From every wall, the magical images of Africa call for your attention. Sliding glass doors from the galleries open onto a courtyard painted with symbols of the Ndebele people of South-West Africa.

In the 1960s, when he was a cultural officer with the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, he went one day on a trip to Hamburg with S. I. Hayakawa, now a senator from California. On an impulse, they walked into a shop and Robbins bought 25 pieces of African art for $1,000.

On the boat back to the United States Robbins read a book by Eliot Elisofon about African art. He was hooked.

He heard that the Frederick Douglass house, home of a well-known black Reconstruction Era leader, was up for sale. To buy it, Robbins raised $13,000 (his first attempt at fund-raising). He also took out a $35,000 mortgage.

"My brothers and sisters have been successful financially. They've given money to the museum at critical times. My brother Norman gave the Henry Tanner 19th-century Afro-American paintings as well as a group of Joseph Epstein bronzes."

Robbins needed other things as well. His first political venture was politicking the District of Columbia city government to change the zoning ordinance to permit a museum in residential areas.

From the first, Robbins concentrated more on education than connoisseurship. The museum is full of the sound of African drums and the singsong of story-telling.

He also spent much time educating the public about the museum. He found being director of an art museum put him on the list for art openings. He turns up at all of them and he's likely to be noticed.

He has a handsome facial structure, with a Mephistophelean beard. He wears corduroy suits for day, op art shirts and sometimes velvet suits for evening. He is 55, but looks a good 10 years younger. He is a hunchback, but it has not kept him from piloting planes, skiing, or collecting a number of "longtime relationships" with women.

Since the museum at first had no collection, he put together loan shows, hoping some of the donors would leave a few pieces of art.

Robbins has had other problems along the way.

The Case of the Missing Statue in 1973, for instance, called up all his diplomatic training. The Afo-A-Kom statue, sacred to the Kom *people of the Cameroons, was smuggled out* of Africa by relatives of the king of the Koms. It turned up in a New York gallery. Robbins heard about it, raised money to buy the statue, and took it back to the Kom king with a *group from the National Geographic Society.*

Harry Naltchayan, Washington Post

Warren Robbins and friend: "Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence."

At that time, resentment against a white man running a black museum surfaced again. Robbins replied: "I make no apologies for being white," he said. "You don't have to be Chinese to appreciate ancient ceramics, and you don't have to be a fish to be an ichthyologist."

To art professionals who criticize his lack of formal art education, Robbins says, "I've had on-the-job training." As for political savvy, Robbins was a quick learner.

He met Hayakawa 29 years ago when he wrote him a fan letter. Robbins met then-Vice President Humphrey through his State Department sister Frances Howard. Humphrey was chairman of the museum's board for years.

One of Robbins' brighter ideas was to rent the museum as a party place. Since it's only a few blocks from the Capitol it works out well for fund-raisers.

"We have it all down pat. We have our own arrangements with caterers to do African food. For an honorarium, we'll throw in a speech." (Robbins fancies himself as a stand-up comedian as well as a philosopher.) About 1,300 groups have rented the museum, helping to introduce it to congressional leaders who have become supporters.

They were important when Robbins decided that the best hope for survival was to become part of the Smithsonian, which had had its knuckles firmly rapped for acquiring new *museums without Congressional advice and* consent. So when Robbins made his proposal to Smithsonian secretary Dillon Ripley, they agreed that the impetus would have to be from Congress. Seldom has a bill slipped so smoothly through Congress.

New Funds

Congress has promised to appropriate $1 million for the museum's yearly maintenance. The museum hopes to add $300,000 from donations and museum shop sales. Robbins' salary will go from $25,000 to about $47,500. His staff members may also get raises. The Smithsonian is currently studying a plan to *build a new home for the African museum.*

Robbins says that when the Smithsonian takes over, he hopes to take up some of his old hobbies. "I am not uninterested in women," he says. "I might take up skiing *again, or piloting.*"

Today, with his goal in sight, he has time to ponder why he has spent almost a decade and a half of his life on an improbable idea.

Robbins says he thinks his aggressive spirit comes from being the youngest of 11 children. "That was worse than having a hunchback. My father, a stock salesman, was neutral in my life because he was away so much. My mother was domineering, dictatorial. Both were Ukrainian Jews, right out of 'Fiddler on the Roof,' though they came to America as children."

Robbins has a plaque on his desk that says: "Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome." And he keeps another handy that begins, "Nothing in the world can take the place of persistence . . ."

PEOPLE: *Horses and Snake Occupy Touring Princes*

It was another busy day for Britain's royal family, with a suntanned Prince Philip flying to Moscow and Prince Charles eating snake meat. Philip arrived in the Soviet capital for a four-day visit to view facilities being built for horses and riders at the 1980 Moscow Olympics. Philip, looking suntanned after a three-week tour of Arabian Gulf states with the queen, is president of the International Equestrian Federation. He came at the invitation of Soviet Olympic organizers. Shown a papier-mache model of the $30-million site, the duke suggested that both stadiums needed more seating, and described the plan to hang identity tags around competitors' necks as "useless." It would be far better to adopt the system of plastic wrist bands, Philip told officials, who made written notes of his observations. When the officials neglected to point out bedrooms on the model, he remarked drily: "Even great architects can forget essentials." During a visit to the construction site, he appeared concerned by the lack of drains at the stables, observing that "they'll have to hope all the horses don't pee at the same time." Meanwhile, in Hong Kong, 30-year-old Prince Charles gingerly ate several ferns, grimaced after drinking some rice wine, then when it came time for the snake meat, quipped, "Boy, the things I do for England." Charles visited a jungle camp, then traveled to the Chinese border for a look at neighboring Kwangtung province.

* * *

The **Duchess of Windsor**, the American-born widow of the former **King Edward VIII** of England, has "almost completely recovered her usual state of health," a spokesman at the American Hospital of Paris said. The 82-year-old duchess underwent an intestinal operation 10 days ago. "The only thing remaining from the operation is some slight tiredness," the spokesman said. No date has been set for the *duchess' return to her home in* Neuilly.

* * *

"I want to go when I want." Albert **Einstein**, at 76, lay dying in the hospital and that was one of the last things he said. He had refused to be operated on. He was stubborn to the end. After that sentence he said: "I have done my share. It is time to go. I will do it elegantly." **Abraham Pais** of Rockefeller University in New York, speaking at the Einstein Centennial Symposium at The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., disclosed that the four-sentence finale spoken by Einstein sometime during his three days in the hospital *before his death on April 18*, 1955. He said **Helen Dukas**, the world-renowned scientist's longtime secretary, had written to him shortly after the death, telling of Einstein's words. Pais was on the institute faculty with Einstein.

* * *

Empress Nagako celebrated her 76th birthday in Tokyo. Although she has suffered from lower back pains since 1977 and still uses a surgical corset, her chamberlain said she is recovering and the pain has almost disappeared.

* * *

The one-liners zinged like arrows at the Little Big Horn as the American Association of Comedy Artists found the Comedy Hall of Fame at New York's Sardi's restaurant. Nominees for the 20 inductees — ranging from **Lucille Ball** and **Bob Hope** to Martinelli and Imogene Coca — were on hand, but **Tommy Smothers**, **Joey Adams**, among others, were there to handle the induction. Said Adams, "It's a great idea. Every stand-up comic has the toughest job in show business — his opponent comes up after every joke." The association will induct 10 new members a year from now on.

—SAMUEL JUST

It's official — tennis ace Jimmy Connors and former Playboy magazine Playmate of the Year Patti McGuire have been married since Oct. 1, according to Joe Roundtree of Tennis Management I

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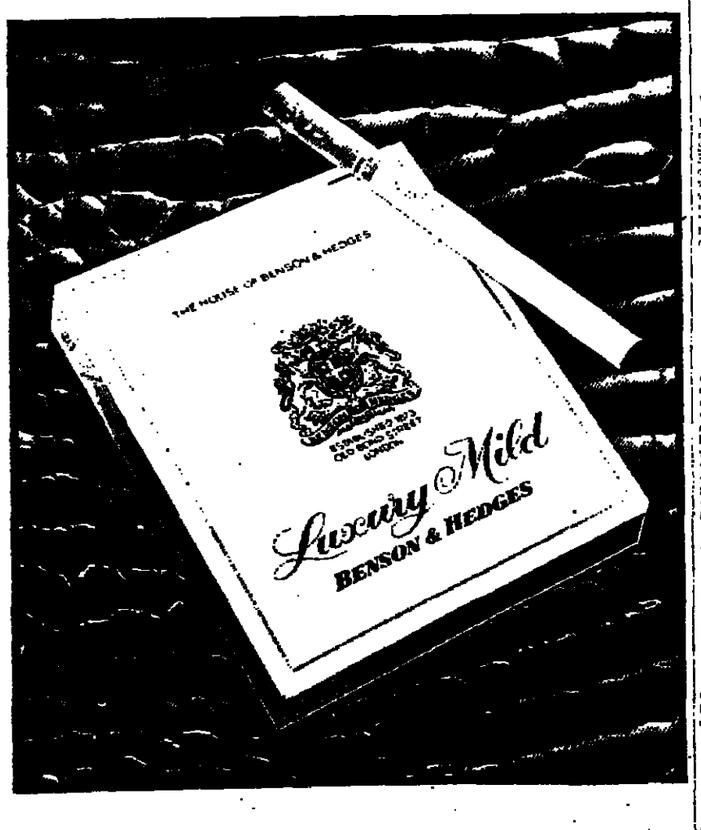

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